# Parks in Germanthe German Tribune

well? Indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich. the blossoming gardens around the river Alster In Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sall with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area; it was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition halls. Or the Wilhelmshoehe mountain park at Kassel: In its midst is the residence built in 1788 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon III. Or Lunburg, 8 June 1980
Ludwigsburg on the Neckar to Reteenth Year - No. 944 - By air baroque palace and park and fairy-tale garden. The beautiful a on the Island of Mainau on Lab Constance, on the other hand a different kind; here the Sweet Count Bernadotte looks after in gardens with Mediterranean tation. Why not make a tour be the parks of Germany?

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

## Cash deal heads-off Community crisis

have agreed to refund proposals illing £ 1,577m this year next to y offset Britain's heavy net contrin to Common Market finances, But members of the Nine will have to the gap instead. The terms agreed eost Bonn an extra DM2.6bn in 1980 1981, and this year Bonn, with a net ibution of DM4.1bn, will continue e the leading net source of Common ket cash.

et no-one succumb to the illusion that the Community's reputation been restored overnight as a result the agreement reached by EEC Agrire and Foreign Ministers in Brus-

reputable compromise it may be, it has no shortage of cloven hooves. des, the Common Market was by no ans in dispute only over CAP and net

Of late the Nine have accumulated a es of problems. It has almost been as south they have developed a taste for

They ranged from the dispute over igher farm price guarantees, a lower net ontribution to the Brussels coffers by Britain, the 1980 EEC budget (which has still not been passed by the Eurocan Parliament) and dissension over actions against Iran to the Moscow The Community is inured to crises,

hich may be an advantage. Someone

#### IN THIS ISSUE

REION AFFAIRS Coalition caught between mirror ccusations of left and right

LOSOPHIES East and West pay homage to father of military theorists

. Big three of the chemical industry keep at the head of the pack

THEATRE Berlin festival struggles to find the right formula

The German Tribune Political Affairs Review is included with this issue.

despaired at the difficulties into which the Nine had manosuvred themselves. Nationalist egoism to the point of ubbomness and shortsightedness has left the Common Market weak at the knees and in a state of weakness reminscent of a previous crisis a decade and a

In those days the EEC was paralysed or a while by General de Gaulle's inply-chair policy.

On this occasion, agreement was reach on two issues after a long night

But a great deal remains to be done and Mrs Thatcher does not have the House of Commons vote against the package because she is still not satisfied.

At the same time the Nine's Foreign and Agriculture Ministers did make substantial headway, albeit political, not economic. The argument about EEC farm prices and Britain's net contribution had reached such a stage that the Common Market structure was beginning to show signs of wear and tear.

France had already threatened to catapult Britain out of the common agricultural market, while in Britain, anti-Marketeers have gained dangerous

The risk of the European Community degenerating into an organisation with two categories of membership loomed alarmingly large.

And who was going to submit voluntarily to second-rank membership? Certainly not Britain. In all probability it would have politely declined and tendered its resignation.

This risk has been eliminated (for the time being) but only at a high price. Farm price guarantees are to be increased by five per cent as a sop to the French. Economically this is nonsense.

The EEC Commission reached the upper limit of what was economically tolerable in proposing farm price increases of two and a half per cent.

EEC finances are met by a one-percent levy on member-countries, valueadded tax revenue and by tariffs and levies of other kinds.

Expenditure is likely to exceed income by next year at the latest. Farm price subsidies are simply too expensive, and the higher prices agreed in Brussels will merely accelerate matters.

So will the failure to impose effective



Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov makes a point to Chancellor Schmidt during

penalties on overproduction of milk and, last but not least, the new mutton regu-

Anyone would have thought the Common Market did not have enough of such costly ballast to underwrite as it was, yet the Brussels terms will cost a further DM500m a year.

Mrs Thatcher is keen to be hailed as the consumer's friend, yet when the decision was taken in Brussels and Britain had to decide between British voters and European consumers she too decided discretion was the better part of valour.

Fine-sounding ambitions of doing something about the irksome CAP once and for all and cutting costs to something warrantable were gone with the wind, sacrificed to her own advantage.

Consumers must as a result expect

food prices to go up again.

Yet it would be wrong to lay the blame solely at Mrs Thatcher's door. She merely took advantage of the opportunity, just as the French did.

France regarded an amply-propor-Continued on page 2

#### Bonn, Moscow to extend economic links

Bonn and Moscow are to intensify and extend economic cooperation. especially in the energy sector (oil and natural gas), between now and the end of the century.

Long-term objectives were laid down until the year 2003 at the ninth session of the joint economic affairs commission in Bonn.

Statements were made for the two sides by Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff, and Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov.

The 75-year old Soviet economist. a Kremlin leader, was the highest-ranking Soviet visitor to Bonn since the outbreak of the Afghanistan crisis.

The joint gathering was to have been held early in January but was postponed on account of Afghanistan.

The commission drew up a long-term programme to flesh out the 25 year-economic affairs agreement concluded by

the two countries in 1978. nev and Chancellor Schmidt in Moscow at the end of this month.

After the two days of talks, Count Lambsdorff and Mr Tikhonov voiced satisfaction with the course they had taken. Bonn Minister, "but they cannot be viewed separately from the background 

Economic and international affairs were reviewed by Mr Tikhonov and Chancellor Schmidt when life met on May 30 May 30.

both and the post? (over 1 is the Asked whether the distribution of economic affairs had inclided ilmitations in the supply of sitts along odds to Moscow, Count Lambaderff chose to answer with

a curt interpretation dpa





FED.REPGERMANY S

(Cartooni Hänel/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

are occasionally made to sound he

The situation has, howers,

Western Europe may jealous, sure that an exclusively Bonn-R

don, Paris and Washington,

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Coalition caught between mirror accusations of left and right

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In politics as elsewhere common sense often falls between a number of stools, as Chancellor Schmidt and his Social and Free Democratic coalition government well know.

They are accused by left-wingers of allowing themselves without so much as a whimper to be harnessed to the US policy yoke, while the Opposition Christian Democrats accuse them of the exact

To judge by what Shadow Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss has to say, you would think Helmut Schmidt was in favour of decoupling Europe from the United States and backing submission to the Soviet Union.

Both accusations are clearly nonsense. and show a disregard for the realities of West German politics. Yet they will largely determine the tenor of the general election campaign now in progress.

There are a number of reasons why skirmishing has occurred at this point

#### Cash deal

Continued from page 1

tioned CAP as the very prerequisite of salvaging the Community, while Germany cannot be said to have behaved in a particularly logical manner either.

"After having generously offered tolend Britain a financial hand at the Luxembourg summit in April, Bonn-later made as to withdraw the offer.

Why on earth did it go back on the offer? Britain had not suddenly grown fabulously wealthy in the meantime.

So on balance the European Community cannot currently be said to present more than a tolerably positive picture, and not even this more or less friendly assessment cannot be upheld any too well once the Nine's foreign policy is taken into account.

There are always Europeans who reckon the Nine will be a serious factor in world affairs, yet when the chips are down they are unable to join forces with sufficient conviction.

On the Olympic boycott, for instance, Bonn has emerged as an outsider. Views may differ as to whether a decision to boycott the Moscow Olympics might possibly induce the Kremlin to show at all willing on Afghanistan.

But as far as the Common Market countries were concerned the least they could have aimed at was a joint approach, even if sports officials were not

Olympic abstinence in bits and pieces is no use whatever, and European political cooperation, a much-vaunted concept; went similarly by the board in the lian sanctions context.

The Nine ought at the very least to have based their watered-down moves towards Tehran on the Treaty of Rome so as to make them binding on all EEC

Britain would not then have been able to backslide without so much as a byyour-leave. Thus all that was joint about the joint strategy was agreement on the lowest common denominator - hardly a recommendation of fokul the European Community in world affairs.

Klaus Bohnhof :

and few have anything to do with either tion time and again arises: "Can we real-West Germany or the Bonn government.

Even so, it is perhaps better to begin by outlining the German contribution towards confusion on the political front before dealing with external causes of Bonn's current difficult political posi-

The part played by the Christian Democrats (CDU) and their Bavarian counterparts, Herr Strauss's Christian Social Union (CSU), in the seemingly confusing picture West German politics presents to the outside observer is undoubtedly home-made.

In view of the difficulty in drawing up an alternative policy of his own to deal with international political problems Herr Strauss prefers to rely entirely on defamation of the coalition parties not, let it be added, the newest of ideas.

Social Democrats and of late, liberals, have often been decried as uncertain allies and, when the need was felt to arise, as journeymen without a fatherland, to quote the Iron Chancellor, Bis-

Chancellor Schmidt enjoys such a high reputation with the electorate that basically he need hardly worry about such accusations, except inasmuch as insinuations by the right wing of the Opposition strike a chord in other coun-

They repeatedly fire the imagination of both politicians and the public in Western Europe and the United States, in Eastern Europe and in Moscow,

They are, for instance, largely the reason why in the United States the ques-

ticle by its editor.

ly trust those Germans?"

In other Western countries this tendency is likewise encouraged by the inclination of a number of left-wing Social Democrats to pour the baby out with the bathwater and hear nothing of US policy being in any way satisfactory even when, for once, the other side is in the

This makes it no easier for the Chancellor and his government to pursue policles that are in the national interest, since any such policies must be based on two essentials.

They must first rely on an efficient Western alliance, then depend on Bonn's ability to convience the Soviet Union and its allies that West Germany continues to be in favour of detents, refuse though it may to accept moves by Moscow that jeopardise detente.

So far both requirements have been fairly well met. The United States cannot seriously doubt Bonn's loyalty to the West, even though it must by now have realised that Bonn doesn't feel blind Nibelungen loyalty to be the pinnacle of

In Moscow, on the other hand, no-one seriously expects. Bonn to pull out of the Western alliance, as occasional swingeing attacks, interspersed with reassuring gestures, clearly show.

So we might feel reasonably satisfied were it not for other factors. Not for nothing is the Bonn government perennially keen to arrive at a Western European consensus - not only on EEC farm prices, but also on major internamany is not cut out to play the HOME AFFAIRS

## many is not cut out to play for the in the concert of nations, and large that is how the United St. Opposition bounces back Calls for West Germany to along greater share of Western leading. Tayith a new defiance with a new defiance



upsetting the West European have CDU has come back full of bounce and confidence from its Yet Britain and France have bounce and North Rhine-West-punction in going their own we have the Saar. it might be in their national its are change was brought about by the

it might be in their national is the change was brought about by the do so. They may also lament that if conference in Berlin. government does not regularly peliant smiles have replaced the its Nato partners but are not red looks of defeat. strictly in line with their construct in the party talk of victory, but commitments either.

There is no lack of examples in the twilight of the gods in the trate the point. Imagine what a back U/CSU? Astonishing things are cry there would have been that the place. One of these is the planths Western alliance if the Bound of a joint CDU/CSU event.

vernment had partly backed don this revolutionary occurrence was orithe jointly resolved fran sancting the to have taken place on June 6, Britain has just done.

What ever would have been affected to the public. The meeting Helmut Schmidt had held an older now been postponed until August cuff meeting with Mr Brezhnev metallegedly because it clashed with the previously consulting his allies a tholics. Conference. Giscard d'Estaing did?

The delicacy of the matter is not to Not only Washington but the overlooked! If the meeting were to don and Paris would do well to make place, it would be unique in the

little more fequently that an alliest blery of the Opposition.

only run smoothly when all its man lever before has there been a simulshare equal rights and obligations. The smooth bless meeting of CDU and CSU de
If they continue to allow national bless. Even the executives of the two
indeed nationalist vanities and less takes have never had a joint meeting to hold pride of place over joint to wheir 30-year history.

sions; the result might one day by Apart from the strategy commission alarming dissatisfaction with Euge ishich arose from a dispute, the Bundes-West Germany, which is something soing party was the sole organ of the strivone can seriously want to happen. ing for unity.

Wenner Hidra It is not as if the idea has not been

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 lkg libtere. The dream of a joint meeting is a old as the squabbles between the two ster parties: All CDU leaders from

There are signs in Bonn that t Manauer to Kohl have devoutly wished Chancellor plans to emback on 11 the a meeting to take place when Baarmament bid in Moscow. In explan man idiosyncrasy has battered and hatalks the Soviet Union is ald to a sed them.

But their dreams were in vain. Herr Schmidt is balancing on sig. The raison d'etre of the CSU, as rope. Nato's modernisation decision a status's predecessors also realised, was hold forth the possibility of distant the preservation of its independence.

ment take at the same time.

But how is the missile same time beginning of their absorption.

Soviet Union's advantage) to be interested to the larger CDU.

Twice the CDU came close to ending agreement on balanced arms limit that the same time.

Twice the CDU came close to ending agreement on balanced arms limit that autonomy. The first time was to be arrived at, and how are the same time.

Kongal Adenauer, who had then been

be combined?

This is the Chancellor's secret, ancellor for a year, delayed the contime being at least, so it is easy to tuent party conference of the CDU derstand why he is so ill-humon as long as possible, to persuade his present.

Hans Jons Stagues south of the Main to Join.

Chandelshielt 17 Konrad Adenauer, who had then been (Handelsblaft, 27 el h found the party in Goslar the CSU and away - "conscious of their Bamission" as the Bayern Kurier

Publisher: Friedrich Releacks. Editoring The next change for the big coup:

Hallt: Editor: Alexander: Anthony Brown The next change for the big coup:

aub-adilor: Simon Burnatt — Distribute 20 years later, and most unexpect years later, and most unexpec-

s for this for 20 years. Now we will are have a joint election platform d so on This is an old dream of

ears later, the worthy Stücklen, with

the approval of the grateful CDU, was elected Bundestag speaker. His initiative at the time was immediately stopped, blocked by Strauss. The objection was that the different modes of, fixing the numbers of delegates in each party.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

This halted, the controversial, project before it could develop its own dyna-

"Among the rank and file," where power is not at stake, the emotional commitment to a one-party opposition is strong. The insubordination of the rank and file following the first Kreuth'

Continued on page 7

fter his still much-discussed: per-

formance at the Berlin CDU conference Franz Josef Strauss took off fora holiday in Greece, leaving a perplexed CDU/CSU behind. Strauss promised a tougher approach

in the dispute with the SPD, warned Herr Schmidt he was going to have a fight on his hands, and announced is intention to name a CDU/CSU election

The CDU electoral strategists have got their programme with some difficulty, into the joint election manifesto.

But they do not know what the candidate's emphases are going to be.

The election team is due to be announced, but so far Strauss has spoken to no one in the CDU leadership about

The first consultations were due to take place in Mainz. Strauss, returning direct from his holiday, will take part in CDU Youth Festival in Mainz, at questions unanswered snub Strauss recently gave the CDU lea-

Strauss at the helm (Cartoon: Haitzinger/tz-Milnoher

Handelsblatt which he will hold discussions with CDU leader Helmut Kohl, Kohl hopes

Strauss has answers to the open ques-A colleague of Kohl said that in

Mainz he would only be listening, and would make no proposals of his own. The CDU hopes that Strauss's ideas

of the election team will be the central theme of these discussions.

The reason for Kohl's reserve is the

Strauss takes a break with

ex minister of justice in the Rhineland

An arbitration committee has been formed with the aim of ensuring hat the election campaign is conducted long proper lines.

The job of the committee is to see that the parties stick to the arguments and policies, and that candidates are not slandered or vilified. Its Will go into action on July 12 Be-

fore then; ahy party that feels it has been injured will have to take the matter to the courts, a sent of all a sent and a According to the Speaker of the Buridestage Richard Stücklen, members of the committee are ideally suited to the task because of the wealth of political experience among them, have been and

He hoped that all involved would take their duty to conduct a fair election: campaign seriously so that the committee would, not need to pass judgement or take action. If they were called in, he was convinced they would judge correctly. The committee is chaired by former Protestant military bishop Hermann Knows.

The CDU is represented on the committee by former Bindestag speaker Gerstenmater and Herr Otto Theissen,

Palatinate. The SPD's representatives are former Bonn Finance Minister Alex Möller and Max Seidel. Former Schleswig-Holstein justice minister Bernhard Leverenz and Frau Dr Emmy Diemer-Nicolaus represent the FDP. The CSU's men are former Bavarian minister Seidl, and Herr Hanauer.

The Bonn speaker offered them the facilities and meeting rooms of the Home Affairs Committee, so to speak as neutral venue. Why the Home Affairs Committee of all places public from of the committee staticatin said it was be called this committee was responsible for

electoral and party law,

Kunst and his fellow arbiters regard the election campaign with calm. They are relying on their authority and composure. They will at first rely on admonitions and the art of persuasion. contenting themselves with showing yel, low cards to keep the game under control.

They have no red cards with which to send off the verbal boot boys of the po-

send on the verbal boot boys of the political parties.

Their severest sanction is "upanimous condemnation." This would of course be galling but would have no direct consequences for the "condemned."

Dieter von König

(Kölner sint America) 3 May 1980)

dership, it is said. After the defeat in the North Rhine-

Westphalia Land elections, the CDU executive considered the conclusions to be drawn. Kohl then told a press conference of the need to have experts for certain areas in the CDU/CSU, to give the Opposition more credibility. Strauss rejected these proposals and the CDU's recommendation that only a small team should be nominated.

Strauss refuses to give the members of the team responsibilities for political areas within the team. He also wishes to appoint a 20-man team "representing the entire depth and breath of the Union" as he told the party conference. He added ironically that posts and decorations would only be distributed after and election victory.

However, Strauss is on the horns of a dilemms. On the one hand, he does not want to be hemmed in by a few leading CDU men because he suspects the intention behind this is to defuse his effect as Shadow Chancellor.

On the other hand, he would be inviting trouble by nominating certain politicians for certain areas, as their are many candidates for certain posts within the

This is especially true of defence and foreign policy. The case of Kiep underlines the difficulty facing Strauss, Lower, Saxony finance minister Klep is keen on foreign policy. If Strauss appoints him Shadow Foreign Minister, there will be strong protests from the CSU and the Bundestig party. If he does not appoint Kiep, the Northern lights in the CDU, whom Kiep represents, might reduce their commitment to Strauss's campaign.

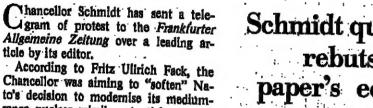
Another uncertainty factor for the Shadow Chancellor is whether the CDU's poor performance in recent elections may not have made some potential nominees unwilling to join his team.

Strauss believes at any rate that nathing a large team is the best notifier. It would commit neither hims power anyone else too much.

The decision has no system taken.

But this too is a commit to its intition. A

But this too is an in the free stitister. A Bonn GDU possible of the fill sheet "Clear" decisions of attitude of the fill for Sortoif - 12 leadership 38 (1997) and 1997 and 1997 and 1997 and 1997)



Chancellor was aiming to "soften" Nato's decision to modernise its mediumrange nuclear missile potential as a gift to the Kremlin in preparation for his visit to Moscow.

Herr Schmidt sald in his telegram that Bonn's policy might sustain serious damage abroad as a result of the false assertions in Herr Fack's leader.

The Chancellor's relationship with the Press is not the best, but this step was for him, unusual.

The Nato decision created difficulties for the Chancellor once before, when he interpreted it in terms that were ambiguous, to say the least, in a speech to a Social Democratio party conference,

Herr Schmidt took pains to put the record straight on this point and is clearly most upset that any doubts are still voiced.

He was all the more riled because the Young Socialists had just blandly praised him for the statement he had felt obliged to clarify, choosing to ignore the clarification altogether.

So he trained heavy guns on the Frankfurter Allgemeine especially as the Frankfurt dally is read in Moscow as well as Washington.

In all fairness the Chancellor deserves to be believed, at least for as long as his policies can be measured against the yardstick of what he says and is not (0):83 T. ((Kölner Stadt: Anzeiger, 81 May 1980) (found to:be-short measure, no. 1819)

## Schmidt quickly rebuts

The proof of the pudding will come

end of the month.

Herr Schmidt's sensitivities have

nection with the Moscow visit. Soviet capital empty-handed. He cannot afford to do so and has no intention of

The evident failure of the meeting be-

Afghanistan.

Herr Schmidt will, of course, be broad ching Afghanistan in his talks with ching Alghanistan in his talks with Soviet leaders and he will have some unpleasant points to make, but he will not be expedding the Kremlin to yield an inch on the subject.

That is why he stackes such importance to including on the Moscow agenda another topic on which progress is a less distant prospect; disarmament.

## paper's editor

when he visits Moscow, as he and Foreign Minister Genscher plan to do at the

doubtless been heightened by the grow-ing problems that have arisen in con-

He runs a risk of returning from the

tween President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Brezhnev has warned the Chancellot that the Kremlin is not prepared to discuss any kind of compromise over Afghanistan.

trying to dispel suspicions that the Chancellor's visit was really intended to induce Moscow to pull its troops out of

LAT pridies, which, TriE. GERMAN, THOM published in cooperation with the said leading newspapers of the Federal Republic, Jyy, they are appoints translations of the however the property of the said leading newspapers of the Federal Republic, Jyy, they are appoints translations and the said leading the said leading to the said leading the said l The state of the s

shown interest.

## Committee will keep election manners under scrutiny

## Palice Coal Amage

## East and West pay homage to father of military theorists

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Carl von Clausewitz on June 1 was commemorated throughout the world - in East and West. The Prussian major-general did not become famous through battles won but through his classical work, 'On War'. This work does not deal with war as such but with war as the ultimate instrument of politics.

lausewitz breaks down war ("conflict of major interests which is resolved In blood") into three component parts, in order of priority.

- The political objective • The aim of the war itself
- The military means

But he says that politics is the major factor in all three parts: even the armed forces are a political instrument above all - an instrument used by politics to secure peace.

These aspects deserve world-wide attention on the eve of the 200th anniversary of Carl von Clausewitz's birth.

He is the only classical military man recognised, used and quoted time and again in East and West. Accordingly, the anniversary of his birth will be commemorated by both power blocs - a most unusual situation in our divided

In this country, the Clausewitz Society has already celebrated the anniversary with a very successful congress at the Bundeswehr Leadership Academy in Hamburg.

rt and philosophy have "irrevocably

And it is certain that tribute will be Lenin also became interested in Clausepaid to the Prussian general by a guard of honour at his grave in the city of his birth, Burg, near Magdeburg, East Ger-

The GDR authorities saw to it that "their" General von Clausewitz, who died in Wroclaw (now Poland) and was buried there, was exhumed in the 1960s and taken to his final resting place with full military honours.

But the Clausewitz anniversary will not only be celebrated in the two Germanies. The rest of the world will also pay tribute to him.

There are good reasons for this - especially for the Leninist sphere of interest. But only the few historians who have delved deeply into Clausewitz know these reasons.

It is one of the many paradoxical traits of German history that the politically minded Clausewitz was not discovered by the German military brass.

It was, instead, Friedrich Engels, the founder of militant world communism, who deserves credit for this.

in a letter which the "general" and military expert of the first communist movement wrote to Karl Marx, Engels termed Clausewitz a "star of the first

The consequences could not be foreseen at the time. Many decades later, witz and studied his On War in 1915 while in exile in Switzerland.

He wrote down excerpts and made notes in the margin of the book notes which have meanwhile become part of the dogma of Leninism.

Thus, Clausewitz attracted more and more interest - first in Moscow, where the study of his works was made a compulsory subject at the Frunse Military Academy. From there, his fame radiated to most other orthodox communist countries, including the China of that

When Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited Peking he was told of the high esteem which Mao Tse-tung held for the German philosopher of war.

But Lenin would not have been the totalitarian revolutionary and ideological fanatic that he was had he not "revolutionised" Clausewitz as well. In other words, he turned him inside out as Marx did with Hegel; and this should be remembered today.

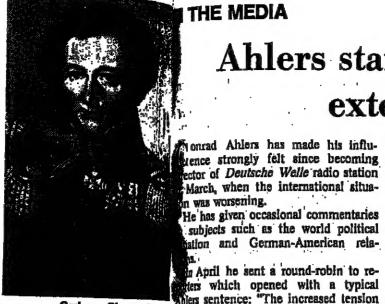
In the old pre-1918 Germany, the most important thesis of On War was quoted over and over. But it was never properly understood nor did anybody act in accordance with it. This thesis says: "War is the continuation of politics with other means."

The priority of politics over purely military matters was thus clearly estabTHE MEDIA

in the world political situation and par-

ficularly Bonn's involvement in the

onsider how we can adjust our pro-



Carl von Clausewitz

lished. But Wilhelminian Prate West's crisis management, has led us to accepted this.

Lenin, on the other hand, de sammes to the crisis situation presently revolutionary conclusions from it setting the Federal Republic of Gerproclaimed: "Politics is the continu may." of war and class struggle with a lie also recommended "support for and illegal means." what strengthens our own resistance."

It is not known whether strict These are good maxims for the two Conists have abandoned this principle based radio stations Deutsche it is important to stress that Churchelle and Deutschlandfunk public corhimself saw politics in an entire prations which broadcast in several sizen languages to many countries, pre-

In the sixth chapter, section & saling and explaining the German War, headed "War is an Insimum his point on important questions. Politics", he wrote: "It must be pre: Deutsche Welle has made three posed that politics encompass stanges in its programme in response to balances all interests of internal the Afghanistan crisis. It now gives nistration including those of home nor air-time to broadcasts in Pushtu and whatever else philosophical and Dari to the central Asian crisis area might mention might mention.

"For politics is nothing in itself! [188] broadcasts to North America.

landfunk, with its German-language programme to both parts of Germany. The Radio Council chairman says it has developed "a high degree of sensibility to political and social changes." It also provices Bonn politicians with excellent opportunities to improve their profiles. This means that Deutsche Welle is

Ahlers stamps his influence on the

external radio service

keeps a tight financial rein on Deutsche

Welle, and has cut its budget by DM3m.

The same does not apply to Deutsch-

forced to make organisational shifts and changes if it is to respond effectively to world crises. All it can really do is switch programmes around or change the content of programmes.

Thoughts about reducing programmes in one language, say Greek, and Increasing them in, say Swahili, involve obvious staff difficulties. Blocks can however be changed without affecting the transmission times or frequencles.

Deutsche Welle planners are seriously considering such changes now. It is well known that almost half the listeners switch off after half an hour of the longer broadcasts. This is why the Deutsche Welle has to date broadcast tougher material for the intellectually demanding in the final quarter of its programmes. By reducing broadcasts to half an hour and increasing the number of broadcasts correspondingly, the programmes would on the whole be easier and probably more effective.

Soviet dissidents have written in Samizdat publications that the BBC's Russian-language programmes are manysided and interesting but far too academic and obviously addressed to the intelligentsia.

This has given Cologne programme planners food for thought. If changes in transmission times were made, local TV-

he North German Radio and Te-

levision network (NDR) will not

This follows a ruling by the Supreme

The ruling means that, for the next

few years at least, Lower Saxony will

point is at the crux of the affair, which

The court said that Lower Saxonv

Schleswig-Holstein's was, but it, will

have little choice but to stay in, since

alone it would not have the finds to

The litigation on the NDR is now

ver. This will certainly please the 3,500

NDR staff who were worried about their

jobs. Listeners and TV viewers also have

some cause for satisfaction because in

the end they would have had to pay for

The politicians on the other hand

have suffered a severe defeat - and not

eyen the Social Democrats can talk of a

victory. The judges could not, and did

not wish to, discuss the political prob-

lems of the dispute. These remain un-

the expensive dissolution of the NDR.

could not quit the NDR, because its

Administrative Court in Berlin.

has been raging for a year.

notice was not in order.

finance a new network.

solved. '

watching habits could be better taken into account. The ideal time for listeners is the early hours of the evening; after this, families prefer to watch TV.

Russian-language journalists at Deutsche Welle are now pressing for a transmission time of between 18.00 and 18.30 hours. This would be the ideal time for Kazakhstan. Transmission times to date have been too oriented towards

To make programmes more interesting, one has to know what the listeners want to hear, Deutsche Welle and the European service of Deutschlandfunk have various methods of finding out their

What for example would young listeners in Africa like to hear, apart from news? Music? If so, what kind?

Or language courses. The Cologne stations are of course best informed about the wishes of listeners who write to them. Some letters even come from East Europe. The Polish section of the Deutschlandfunk gets 10,000 letters a year not counting 6,000 answers to its quiz. The Hungarian section gets 2,000 letters. some from the Hungarian population of Rumania, Hardly any letters come from Czechoslovakia, where writing letters to western radio stations would be too dan-

The letters are an indicator of the climate in the countries concerned and the popularity of the Cologne stations. Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the lighter fare offered by Radio Luxembourg and Austrian Radio is stiff competition for the Deutschlandfunk. It has an easier time in Poland, though here, too, they prefer listening to Radio Free Europe from Munich. But about 15 per

cent of the Poles who listen to foreign broadcasts also tune in to the Deutsch-

Reliable figures on numbers of listeners are now easier to obtain because scientific research in this field has made a lot of progress since the mid-seventies.

Up to then, planners only had estimates to go on and the various sections always upped estimates so they they would get a larger share of the budget. Since 1974, American analyses using computers have provided increasingly reliable figures.

Thousands of travellers in and visitors from socialist countries are questioned about their listening habits; the computer then eliminates errors arising from over-representation of intellectuals and city-dwellers. These estimates show that Deutsche Welle can reckon with about 8.9m listeners in the Soviet Union. The BBC has 9.9m listeners, but its air-time is twice as long. Deutsche Welle knows also that 30 per cent of its listeners are women and 72 per cent are the Ukraine. These are American, not German,

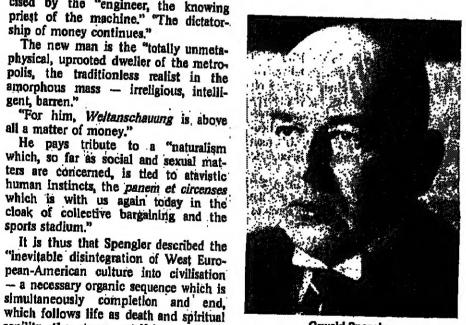
Western radio services have also been cooperating more closely in monitoring broadcasts in recent years. The more critical the world situation is the more important it is to tune in to news and commentaries in reception areas, so that western stations can close information gaps, correct false statements and ward off propaganda attacks.

The more effectively it can do this. the greater the interest in its broadcasts to these areas. The Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chancellor's Office also benefit from these monitor-

The worsening of the world situation has led to the foreign language trans-missions being brought closer to the Bonn government's policies. Director Ahlers wants them to stick as closely as possible to Bonn policies. But he also reminds us: "I am a man of the Grand Ernst-Otto Maetzke

(Frankfurter Allgameine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 May 1980)

## Oswald Spengler charted the inevitable role of history



(Photo: dpa)

vant on Blankenburg, now East Germany, wrote the major part of this amazingly far-sighted analysis between 1913

In 1918, when the first volume of his Decline of the West was published, he was avidly read by the Germany - perhaps because he permitted them to view their own military defeat as part of a general decline. "

The second volume, published in

1922, met with a much less enthusiastic

The fact that Spengler's Outline of a Morphology of World History, as he calls his work in the sub-title, retained its fame through the 1920s and 1930s is largely due to the Germans' susceptibility to negative utopias.

This was promoted in equal measure by the First and the Second World Wars. And today again the world is seized by visions of doom. It trembles at the thought of dwindling energy supplies and a global North-South conflict.

In his essay, Years of Decision (1933). Spengler wrote on this subject: "What if one day the class and race struggle combine to put an end to the white world? This is in the nature of things, and neither of the two revolutions will turn down the help of others only because ir

In Man and Technics (1931), he put forward the curious thesis that the white peoples should have kept their technical knowledge from the coloureds. But instead, he wrote, they were "proud of the admiration of Indians and Japanese."

This had inevitably turned into "the revenge of the exploited world against its masters."

Spengler, who resigned his position as teacher of mathematics in 1910 and afterwards lived in Munich as a private scholar, frequently combined startling,

insights with abstruse recommended Council has not yet made up its mind. and outlooks.

Decline of the West closes with: the decision-making process. And there evocation of that "ambition of st halk of "technical difficulties." generations which does not lis in However, Deutsche Welle will soon amassing of riches but in the last hestarting broadcasts in Cantonese, Edigenuine leadership beyond all mont to in Chief Jaene says that the station advantage... Only blood conquest la good contacts with China. A new rerelinquishes money."

the Nazi ideology with such die F phecies, he himself never fell in !

Orner zoology."

Thomas Mann was disgusted to interest here.

Oswald Spengler as early as 1915 that abhorred the "schoolmasterly misses and fatalism and the second transfer of the sec

Apart from the many questions cerning historic facts, this has remain cept of man, he saw history as sin let in 1818 he was made a general and

Whether the people - the profe-are assigned a leadership rok whether this role is played by the Continued on page,7

by station is being set up in Sri Lanka, now be dissolved at the end of the year.

The station broadcasts 160 minutes in

Russlan per day, in three blocks. There

have been proposals to increase the time

allocation here, too, but the Radio

There are too many people involved in

Although this "prophet of the as and this will improve transmissions to vative revolution", as Hermann is due to be laid this autumn.

ground for the intellectual climate. The Bundestag Budget Committee

Continued from page 4

He saw Hitler as a carnival date enly the administrator of all these interand opposed his Teutonism, set ests vis-a-vis other states. The fact that "Race is what one has not what on they have taken a wrong direction, that longs to. The one thing is ethics at they serve ambition, private goals and the vanity of those in government is of

"malicious absolutism" which will entered the Prussian Army in 1792 over the development of the was admitted to the War College in spirit as if this development as Beilin in 1801.

studied under Gerhard Schamhorst and became an aide to Prince August. He served with both the the most important objection to specific Russian and the Prussian armies in the ler: based on a pseudo-biological Napoleonic wars,

rable process and world tribunal administrative head of the War College: He differs from dogmatic Manual his 12 years at the War College he only regarding the aim but not on War.

Wilhelm von Schramm (Kisler Nachrichton, 29 May 1980) Theim von Schramm, is generally recognised to one of Germany's foremost Clausewitz

#### Network given reprieve by court ruling

remain together with Hamburg in the Stoltenberg, Schleswig-Holstein's Prime Minister, giving notice was NDR's re-Both Schleswig-Holstein and Lower porting on the demonstrations at Brok-Saxony have CDU governments while dorf nuclear power station. Hamburg is governed by the SPD. This

Stoltenberg, and the entire CDU, said it was too left-wing. Others reasons for pulling out were the station's debts totalling DM140m and inadequate coverage of Schleswig-Holstein news.

Lower Saxony Prime Minister Albrecht added a further demand, which Stoltenberg accepted reluctantly, to the ist of grievances; he called for the introduction of private commercial TV and radio stations.

The fierceness with which the controversy about commercial TV and radio was fought out at the cost of the NDR gives some indications of the crux of the matter.

There are good arguments for and against increasing the range of programmes by allowing commercial stations. But instead of discussing the pros and cons calmly, the opposing parties became involved in a kind of war of re-Helon.

! A look at the history of the dispute Or does anyone really believe that the CDU is only concerned with the freeshows this. The immediate cause of

dom of opinion and information and the SPD only concerned with preserving the public corporation form for the benefit of the citizens as a whole?

There are better grounds for believing that the SPD fears commercial radio might be hostile to it and the CDU hopes it would benefit. This at any rate would account for the style in which the parties have conducted the debate, not only in the case of the NDR.

They regard the media as their mouthpieces and only complain about lack of objectivity when they think they habe been victins. The supervisory committees, which according to the law are meant to represent all social forces. have been transformed by the parties into instruments in the political dispute.

The NDR was without a director for months, because the four representatives of the CDU and the SPD on the NDR council could not agree on one.

And this is just one of the absurd problems which the judges' ruling has failed to solve.

The only thing that can solve it is a massive protest by the general public in which it makes clear to the parties what TV and radio in this country are, according to the spirit of the constitution: bodies which serve not the parties but the people, bodies, which, if necessary, should be controlled by the people, not the parties. Hans Werner Keltenbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anteiger, 29 May 1980)

A and philosophy have interocably become a thing of the past." The people, be they factory workers or entrepreneurs, are "slaves" of the "devilish machine." Oswald Spengler wrote in the Decline of the West. Leadership in the economy is exercised by the "engineer, the knowing priest of the machine." "The dictatorship of money continues." The new man is the "totally unmetaphysical, uprooted dweller of the metropolis, the traditionless realist in the amorphous mass - irreligious, intelligent, barren." "For him, Weltanschauung is above all a matter of money." He pays tribute to a "naturalism which, so far as social and sexual matters are concerned, is tied to atavistic human instincts, the panem et circenses.

sports stadium."

ergy."

And as to the economic framework in

which this takes place, he writes: "The

stream of economic life moves towards

the major raw materials areas: nature is

exhausted, the globe is sacrificed to the

Faustian thinking in categories of en-

For the engineer and "his economy,

energy and performance take the place

Spengler, who was born 100 years ago

of the person and the object."

on May 29, 1880, the son of a civil ser-

## Big three of the chemical industry keep at the head of the pack

he big three of the German chemi-L cal industry — and successors to I.G. Farben - have had a good year.

BASF, Bayer and Hoechst all show considerable growth, notwithstanding the fact that the extent has been inflated by rising oil prices and restocking.

...The three also take it in turn to top the world list in chemicals.

"At present BASF is tops with sales of DM28bn (23), followed by Hoechst with DM27bn (24) and Bayer with DM26bn

In fact, these glants seem a little bit too big for a small country like the Federal Republic of Germany. With their payroll of 290,000 in Germany alone (478,000 world-wide), they employed 53 per cent of all workers in that branch of industry in 1979.

Their domestic sales of DM30bn also account for half the total chemicals sales in Germany, i.e. DM64bn, But domestic sales are only about one-third of global sales worth DM81bn. So much for size,

...The sales figures alone show that it was anything but a poor year for this branch of industry - even taking into account that the growth rates have been inflated by rising oil prices.

But there has been a considerable growth even disregarding the price increases and basing it on quantity alone. Some of this growth was due to restocking.

It would seem reasonable that the three giants in this branch of industry should be comparable. But the very fact that their product lines differ (evil tongues even speak of their having neatly divided up the market) makes a comparison difficult. Moreover, there is also a difference in the way they prepare their balance sheets,

In this respect, BASF is a complete outsider because its balance sheet is drawn up in accordance with the regulations of the US Securities Exchange Commission.

However all three have profited handsomely, ranging from 7 to 8 per cent for Hoechst up to 15 per cent for BASF, which took advantage of its wide range of oil-based products.

As a result of these excellent sales figures, production capacities were used beyond the critical point which is at a higher level in this particularly capitalintensive branch of industry.

"The industry's spokesmen deny that they have profited from higher prices, saying that profits were swallowed up by higher raw materials costs.

The improved performances are best demonstrated by the gross cash flow in global deals.

Here, BASP topped the list with a plus of 48 per cent, rising to DM4bn. Next in line was Hoechst with a plus of 26 per cent and a rise to 3.7bn, followed by Bayer with a plus of 12 per cent up to DM3.5bn.

As far back as 1978 Bayer had already taken the lead in profits, so that a certain basis effect has to be taken into account when looking at its present per-

formance.
The ratio between cash flow and sales is conce, more very close, ranging between 13.54 per cent (Bayer, Hoechst) and 15.5 per cent (BASF).

But Bayer has been plagued by the losses of its subsidiary, Agfa (DM227m). As a result, profits dropped by 7 per



cent to DM435m, the net profit on sales being 1.7 per cent (2.0).

The other two were better off, BASF (the group as a whole) made DM636m after taxes (48 per cent more than in 1978). Profits on sales rose to 2.4 per

Hoechst showed an annual surplus of DM650m (up 56 per cent); and profits on sales were a healthy 2.4 per cent

Taking annual surpluses as a yardstick, Bayer was most kind to its stockholders, paying dividends of DM7 per share (DM6), which accounted for 69 per cent of profits. BASF paid DM8 per share (DM6), which is about 50 per cent of profits, while Hoechst paid DM7 (DM6), amounting to only 40 per cent of prof-

But Hoechst had to make up for lost time, having paid reasonable dividends in the previous poorer years.

The Hoechst balance sheet shows signs of improvement. The proportion of the company's own investment capital has risen from 58 to 63 per cent and the ratio of indebtedness to the gross cash flow has dropped to 2.3 (2.8). Seen in this light, Hoechst is better off than Bayer, where the proportion of its own capital is 58 per cent and the indebtedness ratio 3.2.

But the 77 per cent proportion of

witzerland is still officially undecided

Swhether to buy a German or an

It is in the market for 450 vehicles,

either the German Leopard II or the

Also in the official melting pot is

whether the tanks will be bought off the

However it is common knowledge

that the decision will be for the Leopard

But this decision is not due to be

The manufacturers of the Leopard.

Krauss-Maffel, are going along with the

Swiss in the meantime in the hope of a

better starting position in the licencing

For the purposes of the exercise they

The whole tank affair developed last

year when the Swiss dropped ideas of

building their own tank following poor

Now they have been behaving some-

what curiously. They have appointed a

company to act as coordinator if it is

decided to build under licence. This

company is also to submit tenders for

both models before the Ministry of

Defence officially makes up its mind on

In fact, the Swiss did not even clarify

whether the Americans are prepared to

go along with a licence deal or whether

they insist on an outright purchase.

of the Swiss Information Service for

But, according to Hugo Wermelinger

also admit that the XM I is a formidable

American tank for its armed forces.

American XM 1.

peg or built under licence.

made officially until 1982.

design performances.

which one:

and for building under licence.

BASF is matchless as is its indebtedness' ratio of 1.1.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Bayer is bound to need fresh capital sooner or later, especially if it wants to maintain the present rate of investment! With its DM2.2bn (1.7) capital investment, Bayer tops the list, especially considering that this is 8.6 per cent of sales.

Bayer intends to maintain this high rate of investment in 1980 (DM2.3bn has been earmarked for this,

Neither BASF (DM1.8bn or 7 percent of sales) nor Hoechst (DM1.6bn or 6 per cent of sales) can match this.

The growing importance attributed to environmental protection spending is particularly conspicuous. Here Hoechst tops the list with DM800m (3 per cent of global sales). This is also three times the amount of dividends paid to share-

Next in line on this score are Bayer. (DMM737m. or. 2.5 times, the dividend) and BASF (DM719m or 2.3 times the

The rate of investment testifies to the growth optimism. The growth rate of 20 per cent for the first quarter of this year seems to justify the optimism.

Still, in the long run everything will depend on the oil supply. At present, oil has only had an effect on profits but should there be supply bottlenecks in the future the situation for a branch of industry that is 75 per cent dependent on oil could become precarious. Joachim Weber

Swiss in the

market

for new tank

Armaments in Berne, there is nothing

unusual in nominating a company be-

fore completion of the evaluation phase.

not happy. They could still come to

terms with production under licence

under the supervision of a Swiss com-

pany even though it seems pretty obvi-

ous that making 450 units under licence

in a Swiss factory would be much more

expensive than buying the vehicles from

a company which already has orders for

But what really irks the people

in Munich is that under the Swiss

procedure they would have no possibility

of guarding their interests should the tank

The Munich manufacturers soted in-

stantly and sent a telex to Switzerland

saying that they were in "no position to

provide the necessary know-how and

that all they could let the Swiss have

But the Swiss took this to be a

tactical manoeuvre and promptly ap-

pointed Contraves, a subsidiary of the

Zutich Orlikon-Bührle concern as the

Contraves chief executive Claus A.

general contractor, congress with he says!

Bon: "Perhaps the Germans are simply

too sure of themselves and are only

was the production blueprint.

2,245 unitsi

Still, the makers of the Leopard are

(Dia Weit, 27 May 1980)

#### Good year for I MANAGEMENT

#### tradesmen

Sales and employment in the catrades reached a record in 1971 cording to Paul Schnitker, prese the Central Association of Genue des (ZDH), prospects for this ye also good. At least until the author also good. At least until the author also headhunters. They stalk order books are likely to remain veritable headhunters. They stalk er arev, going to the very edge of

On presenting the annual metallity.

his Association, Herr Schnitker will The people who act for them are the number of firms in the bas postly anonymous.

gone down by 0.5 per cent to a The majority of them are loners, poaBut he considered it possible taking on territory reserved for the number of firms will rise in 1931 federal Labour Office, for any employ-Herr Schnitker: "We need | ment broking in this country is a go-

investments, not only in machine remment domain. also in new firms." Personal consultants play an ever The trades achieved sales last is more important role in the merry-go-

DM352bn. This was a growth a gund of top executive jobs. last year of 9.5 per cent nominally The monthly Capital even goes so far to claim that the market for executive per cent in real terms. The trades have thus cemental aff would collapse without the consul-

position as the second strongest by bus. of business after industry. They conduct some 80,000 interviews Growth was hampered by the sing mar and collect 15 per cent of the

of skilled staff and reliable seminated upon annual salary. Small wonthen, that this lucrative business at-According to the annual report that more and more people out to are 200,000 vacant jobs in the tablete a quick profit, as a spokesman of though the number of employed in the National Federation of German Enbranch of business rose by 6100 teneneurs (BDU) puts it. All they need

4,166,000 last year. 11 desk, a card index and a telephone. This figure is only slightly below Although most professions in Germarecord employment year 1966.

The trades, Herr Schnitker said before thus greatly helped alleviate unamed the post-war profession which has an ment. More than 300,000 additional attraction for psychologists, tough workers have been employed since I minessmen and former executives as it Schnitker concluded that small and be for adventurers and charlatans - as dium-sized firms are the backbonn pronnel counsellor Carl Heinz Liethe national economy. techt, of Frankfurt, puts it.

The number of apprenticeship and by by 10 per cent to 676,600. This cond business by the BDU to regulate the tops the record year 1965. Heinz Munitary tognised profession have been unsuctops the record year 1965.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 14 Nay 19: cessful so far. Only 30 of the estimated

## trying to prevent the manufacture un saving a minimum three-year experi-

MP and member of the prepart se of the Neumann Management Con-committee for the tank deal, termed to will ancy Company in Mullheim. the Germans.

ly no to the Swiss, According to bonnel Counselling". company spokesman, the telex of the study is based on polling through March was only meant to express passionnaires which was done in cocern over the deal.

Berne has meanwhile reached sion which will have to be respect? all who want to be part of the des .

Should the Leopard II, as seems was superman, in both instances the in the cards, actually be built by by become subject to gleichschallicence under Contraves supervisite by Neither ideology cares about the

where the shoe pinches.

Alexander May

licence and sell off the peg. But the this field. be surprised at the strength of it. There is a vast grey market with new Zurich's Mayor, Sigmund Widnes: fag." says BDU member Dr Dieter Fri-

whole thing an attempt at blackmall Professor of Business Administration d Mannhelm University, Dr Eduard The German Krauss-Maffee comp Gaugler, has now tried to shed some is no longer as unyielding as before this on the workings of these firms in

now says that they had not said define thinky entitled "The Practice of Per-

1900 to 600 personnel counsellors in this

country have tried to join the BDU by

times appearing and old ones disappea-

#### Continued from page 5

certain degree.

When Germany opted to bild bleant individual capable of learning.

Spengler's "victory of the blood" is Contraves-developed Gepard III to bot as far removed from a classless solicence. Contraves applied for the contract of the blood of

Germany decided on Krauss-Maffel lindeed, Spengler was (and still is?) the because Contraves was in a possible larx of the conservatives. In fact, he guard its interests concerning constructed as brilliantly as Marx did—a chation under licence until the way of steristic which he unfortunately does the decision-making proces. The Munich company cannot do spense of history.

In Switzerland now and this seems that language needs the parents that

of polemic and prophetic arrogance it is to capture attention.

Mathias Schreiber (Kölner Sigd)-Anzelger, 29 May 1980)



Executive personnel agencies

operate in twilight zone

operation with the Research Office for Business Administration and Social Prac-

It turned out that only a small percentage of personnel counsellors concentrate their activities on a specific field and can therefore be termed specialists.

Most range far afield and very few are interested in improving their performance through cooperation with foreign consultancy firms. They prefer to act on their own or in very small teams.

Only 16.6 per cent were specialised in narticular branches of industry; 7.2 per cent specialised in particular regions and 8.5 ner cent were specialists for a specific level of management.

The polling encompassed 530 consultancy firms in Germany, Austria and

The questions concerned the services provided, special search methods, the rate of success and costs.

The questionnaires were sent to a wide variety of representatives of this heterogeneous branch of business; nersonnel counselling agencies in the narrow sense, management consultants with a personnel counselling department, advertising agencies, notaries, auditors and tax consultants (who as a sideline engage in the lucrative business of finding the right man for the right job).

But only 223 of the 530 firms that received the questionnaires answered them. As a result, one of the leaders of the business, the Munich personnel counsellor Hanns Dieter Neuhaus, was sceptical as to whether the results are really a representative cross section.

The overworked stars of the business did not take the time to fill out the long questionnaires.

Strictly speaking, only 75 management consultants with a personnel counselling department, 75 specialised personnel counsellors and an equal number of advertising agencies which occasionally provide such counselling services took the trouble to meticulously fill in the questionnaires.

Most of these firms are either oneman enterprises or work with a very small team. Their principle is that the boss knows best and that too many cooks spoil the broth.

The successes listed by the respondents confirm the old experience that a small number of counsellors who have made a name for themselves take the biggest slice of the cake while newcommers and occasional counsellors have to share what remains. .

Professor Gaugler: "A relatively large number of companies broked a rather small number of jobs in 1976 and 1977. To put it in exact figures: only 20 per cent reported more than 200 filled vacancles a year. Another 40 per cent said that they filled a maximum of 25 vacancles a year."

Only one-third of the firms offer a full range of services, i.e. not only the search, selection and placement of ap- the situation. Now that a CSU man is

plicants but also training programmes and assistance to the employer in introducing new personnel policies.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Another third (primarily advertising agencies) restrict themselves to selective assistance in filling vacancies, Evidently, the personnel departments

of many companies are not interested in any extensive involvement by consul-

According to Professor Gaugler, these companies find such a wide range of services undesirable.

There is a wide gap between supply and demand. Thus, for Instance, 83 per cent of personnel counsellors offer to analyse vacant positions while only 16.5 per cent of the potential employers avail themselves of the service. And 68 per cent of the counsellors offer assistance in drafting the contract with the new employee while only 6 per cent of the employers are prepared to use this ser-

Supply and demand only match each other where selective searches are concerned, i.e. the drafting of job advertisements and the preliminary selection of applicants.

Advertising in trade journals and dailics is generally considered most productive though it is costly.

Forty per cent of the respondents admit to approaching potential applicants directly in their executive search and head hunting.

Head hunting is a method freely admitted by the Frankfurt consultant Dr. Maximillian Schubart and his Zurich counterpart Dr Egon Zehnder.

This method makes use of an extensive card index with the names and career histories of executives though it largely depends on memory and personal

It is here that the head hunters run afoul of legislation governing employment agencies. Under the terms of this

legislation, personnel counsellors may not maintain files of applicants, they may not keep supporting material and may only work for potential employers and not for executive staff seeking work.

According to Hermann Henke, head of the legal department of the Federal Labour Office, many a personnel counsellor operates on the outer edge of legality or even beyond it.

But since it is difficult to come up with incriminating evidence, very few of these operators are brought to court and fined - and even then the maximum fine is only DM30,000.

The Federal Labour Office has now made another attempt to curb the work of the counsellors. Since April 1 it has ncreased the number of its own specialised department dealing with executive lobs from 8 to 19. Efforts to place apolicants on the top managerial level will be stepped up, and, of course, these services are free of charge. But it is doubtful whether potential employers will find the services offered by the Federal Labour Office particularly attractive.

#### Large companies happy

#### to foot the bill

The booming consultancy business proves the opposite, Large companies anxious to fill executive positions are quite happy to pay handsomely.

According to Professor Gaugler's study, the average cost of filling a position in the top echelon is between DM21.000 and DM50,000; on the next lower level the cost is between DM6,000 and DM30.000 and below that DM5.500 to DM10.000.

But even Professor Gaugler admits that his polling results are somewhat distorted. The cost question remained unanswered in most questionnaires.

Still, the old established Munich counselling firm Roland Berger & Partners estimates the cost for a position at the top level at DM10,000 to DM80,000, for the next lower level at DM10,000 to DM30,000 and for department heads at DM8.000 to DM10,000. The daily fee ranges between DM1,200 and DM2,000.

Brigitte Zander (Die Zeit, 23 May 1980)

#### Opposition bounces back

Continued from page 3

resolution to break away from the CDU underlined this.

The more the leadership of the two parties drift away from one another, the more obstinately the rank and file cling to the idea of uniting the parties and thus cutting the Gordian knot of rivalry and even opposition between them.

The CDU of Westphalia-Lippe and the Rhineland Palatinate last year proposed that a joint meeting of CDU and CSU delegates should nominate the Shadow Chancelior and decide on the party programme in future.

It was a Rhineland Palatinate proposal which formally smoothed the way for this planned joint meeting, but there had already been consultations and agreement on this between the two party executives.

What, one wonders, made the CSU leadership give the go-ahead? The key is the nomination of Strauss as Shadow .Chancellor, which has radically changed

leader, nothing in the CDU/CSU union is impossible.

Regional defeats in elections are no longer the occasion for public inquisitions, squabbling is considered to be a sign of lack of solidarity. No taboo must be allowed to stand in the way of the candidate, not even a joint party conference if it has to be.

However the hopes of the CDU leaders that the joint meeting in Mannheim will create a fait accompli for the future are probably vain. Mannheim will not be about integration. Not even the presentation of the election team will take place there, thanks to the Catholics. Conference, There will be 1.700 delegates taking part, which rules out any kind of joint CDU/CSU resolution of any import.

The CSU is taking precautions. The old squabbles have been buried but they can be exhumed if and when necessary. Gunter Müchler

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt)

#### THE ENVIRONMENT

## Where lead in the blood is part of living

C choolboys in Oker, the Harz moun-Itain village near Goslar, know the level of lead in their blood off by heart,

The reason is that they live near a lead mine and lead pollution has developed into a major issue.

The EEC-approved level of lead in the blood is 35 micrograms per 100 millilitres of blood for adults and 30 for

And villagers in this Lower Saxony community have uncomfortably high

"Twenty-four," says one of the boys; "28." says the next; "38.9," said the third; and "40.6" the fourth.

They trot out their figures like gunshot, the highest scorer sounding particularly pleased with himself, whereupon one of the others says: "My brother has

Specialists in labour medicine insist on workers with a blood lead count of over 80 being laid off until they are down to 50.

Hermann Schnipkoweit. Lower Saxony's hard-pressed Welfare Minister, tends to refer to those higher figures when he is cornered on the Oker lead

The back gardens of Kielsche Strasse, Oker, face the lead mine's slag heap, as bald as a coot - all attempts to sow grass on the slag heap have proved a failure. Nothing grows in the lead-pol-

Frau Sievers has lived in Kielsche Strasse for the past 18 years with no break in her daunting view of the controversial slag heap.

"Whenever the mountain starts smoking," she says, "my tongue goes all thick and I feel as sick as a parrot."

A health department official took dust samples from her living room and Frau Sievers, like everyone elso in Kielsche Strasse, was given 24 litre bottles to fill with tapwater first thing in the morning.

She has telephoned the health department several times since, but so far no-one has told her what the findings were.

The findings of surveys of 320 people have nonetheless found their way to the Welfare Ministry in Hanover.

Twenty adults and eight children were found to have lead counts over the EEC level and are to be advised to see their family doctors. They include a miner with 113 and a child with 49 micrograms of lead per 100 millilitres of

Herr Schnipkoweit was not prepared to say, in a radio interview, whether he felt these figures were alarming. "It is all virgin territory," he said.

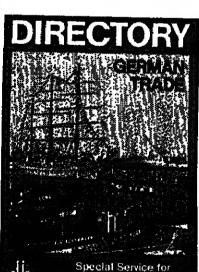
He was shortly to convene a hearing in Hanover at which all the experts on lead poisoning and pollution were to air their views on the subject.

Residents have been extremely upset ever since an ecological institute in

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW

## TRADE DIRECTORY

**GERMAN TRADE 1979/80** of Manufacturers, Exporters and Importers



Published Annually Over 200 Pages

1

The complete directory of the most important German exporters and importers

- All Chambers of Commerce in Germany.
- Technical Services and Consultants

Insurance Companies.

(incl. package and alrmail postage)

If you want to establish contacts with Germany, then you need the TRADE DIRECTORY

PLEASE FILL IN AND RETURN

## Schoone Aussicht 23, D-2000 Hamburg 76, W.Germany

\_Volume(s) of the TRADE DIRECTORY, GERMANY

FIRM NAME			
ADDRESS			
	<b>*</b>		<del></del>
		1 143	

Freiburg sounded the alarn a few weeks ago. "My husband has already had one heart attack and an embolism of the lung," says Frau Sievers.

He has drawn a disability pension for the past three and a half years on account of his rheumatism and Herr Sievers, a 52-year-old former carpenter, has now been examined by a specialist for lead poisoning.

Frau Sievers has sent their 15-year-old son to the Bonn government's mobile clinic, which has been stationed in Oker since mid-April.

Now the papers are ful of it all, she continues, she recalls that as a child her boy often used to suffer from diarrhoea and constipation in swift succession. He often had headaches too, and these all are symptoms of lead pollution,

newspaper reports emphasise. But that was four or five years ago, when no-one in Oker had any idea what was going Yet the authorities have been aware of

the lead pollution for more than 20 years, according to a brochure compiled by Lower Saxon ecologists.

As long ago as in 1955 the Federal Health Office was requested to report on industrial pollution of the environment in the Oker and Harlingerode

Chief attention was paid to the vicinity of the lead and copper mine and the zinc oxide works in Oker and the zinc foundry in Harlingerode.

They were all divisions of Preussag, a power utility and conglomerate owned mainly by the government.

The 1955 report stated that 130kg of dust an hour were emitted by the 13 chimneys checked. This was a level equivalent to that of a small town, but what mattered was that the dust consisted of lead, zinc and arsenic compounds.

Even in small doses all three are dangerous to man and animals, and as for the Oker, a babbling brook at its source not far away in the mountains but a dull grey by the time it passes through the village, thus is what the report had to

"A further consequence of mining and foundry work is the higher count of heavy metal in the soil of the Oker valley. It is washed down into the valley by

"The level of pollution is so high that apart from varieties of lady's cushion no other trees or bushes grow or flourish.

"It is all industrial wasteland that cannot even be used as sheep pasture because the pollution level is so high,"

Twenty years later the Freiburg ecology institute says soil in the vicinity of the foundry contains 23,500 per cent more lead and 2 million per cent more cadmium than the official ceiling. These figures are official, having been

the danger area.

unit from nearby Frankfurt. taken from the Welfare Ministry's statiscourse. No less an authority (80) timise, tics, and the Federal Health Office advised against new buildings in the area Motor Manufacturers' Associate So far 91 families have applied for

resettlement grants from the DM10m fund set up by the Welfare Ministry. Seventy-five live in rented apartments, 16 in homes of their own. Home-owners have yet to learn how

Josef Schmidt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 May 1980)

they are to be compensated for leaving an otherwise perfectly good property in leaded, as stipulated by government All they have so far been offered is an interest-free grant to be repaid at a

flying colours.

Continued on page 9

## Garbage fuels new pilot power station



whose portfolio includes the remaining the ment, is on record as saying to A new garbage incineration technique that a commercially in the say duce the output of toxic subs. Asien, Wurtemberg.

The system, know as low-temperature pyrolysis, will be used both to obtain welcomed publicly, but motor a heat and to generate electricity.

turers have shown no heat If this pilot project shows the techni-

turers have shown no ho towards practical moves as a real que to be both trouble-free and econo-Carmakers have been relucted and economic, a trash-fired power station twice as anything in Germany, while man big will be built near Aslen to heat and rers in other EEC countries has power a 480-bed hospital and a trades over large anyth 4000 students. even less enthusiasm about deler Baden-Württemberg Agriculture and

Ewironment Minister Gerhard Weiser, of the Common Market a 50 p. the first sod on the site of the pilot the wielded a ceremonial spade to turn cut in car exhaust toxin ceilings wer station on April 30, had this to say:
European Community from 182 the suggestion has fallen on deafen "We have lent financial backing to

Starting in 1982 the Boan p the development of garbage incineration ment would still like to penale because it promises to be an economic Nine to make a start with a 20-per disposal system that will certainly do the cut, plus a medium-term commit environment no harm and could well enefit it"

Its idea is that agreement that Kiener Pyrolysis (KPA) is the comreached on further gradual but gar pany behind the experiment. It holds or ible cuts, starting in 1985 at the heat has applied for, patents in roughly 40 If this compromise proposal full countries. Interest in the Kiener technimore favour than its predecesson! we is keen, especially in developing is considering making use of a c wantries.

provision in the Treaty of Rome r Karl Kiener, 67, has been interested ing EEC members to go it alone it since his student days in the gasification be in making clean air regulation of combustible fuels. He originally aimed at improving the wood-fuelled Every year West Germany pumps engine that was a common sight on the million tonnes of toxic carbon me roads in wartime and the early post-war

In place of scarce oil fuel it burnt wod and converted it into gas, and in the course of research into wood gas and witable engines Kiener devised the lowxide into the atmosphere, and temperature pyrolysis principle.

He built his prototypes in a factory So the Hesse Environment line that is now supplied with heating and can but be congratulated for the cleenic power by a garbage incinerator.

tive it has shown in suggesting that: state's official car pool be equipped. Some years ago his technique was exthe device, produced by the Deviation of itsults attributable largely to the low To date, however, Social Democrati Wiesbaden, the state capital, her operating temperature.

exactly done themselves proud & Garbage specialist Professor Oktav two of Hesse's 7.000 official of labasaran forecast, after checking the currently fitted out with the der process for himself, that Kiener's techsique would soon undergo large-scale There are understandable result tials. He was to be proved right in his

Pyrolysis is a process by which chenaturally increase the price of hicles slightly, has shortcoming and burnt, merely carbonised under va-

tirely satisfactorily, the associates All over the industrialised world engineer those with which cars manufacts here. for export to the United States at here have been attracted by the idea in their quest for economic and environ-This, they say, is because motor thentally sound ways of coping with the sold in the United States is virtually growing mountains of sewage and trash.

Several pyrolysis pilot projects of varilous sizes and using various principles gulations.

The Degussa device designed in the undergoing trials in Hamburg and ropean petrol is said still to have the Ruhr. By 1982 another will have backs. Degussa naturally disagree these built, at a cost of DM25m in Federalm the device in its European will and state taxpayers' money, in has come out of endurance trials full burgers. Bavaria.

lying colours.

Like the others, Kiener's plant heats
There are clearly a variety of states absenced to the size of a side

plate in a rotating drum with the air cut off, but unlike them it relies on lower temperatures than are usual,

Gas and steam are generated, collected and treated in much the same way as they are in a refinery. Other ingredients are carbonised in the 450°C heat, or turned into charcoal.

At the refinery stage the gas is purified and heated, the long hydrocarbon molecules (of plastics, say) being broken down into short-chain compounds reusable as either gas for burning or chemical raw materials.

During cooling volatile oils are also formed that can be used to heat boilers or to power engines. Such condensed water as gathers is pure enough to be channeled straight down the drain.

The gas is used by Kiener in his plant to power a gas engine that converts a third of the energy liberated into electric

The remainder either goes into the exhaust fumes or heats water in the coo-

The hot water is used to heat the building, whereas the exhaust process heat is used to heat fresh garbage in the

So very little energy goes unused. The utilisation coefficient is a bumper 80 per cent, as against 34 per cent at a nuclear power station and 40 per cent at a coalfired power station.

Admittedly, a water turbine converts 90 per cent of the primary energy input into usable power.

In 1976, or so Herr Kiener estimates. about 72 per cent of the energy input towards power generation went to waste as heat loss.

His pyrolysis power station is designed to end this. It will be built next door to a hospital and a college, so process heat can be fed into their central heating systems without much waste, Process heat that is not used immediately for heating is to be converted into electric power that can be fed to the grid when

Neither hospital patients nor college students will be troubled in any way by smoke from the power station. The only difficulty that is at all likely is that they may be disturbed by the noise of gar-

Kiener's company is a business ven-

ture jointly sponsored with Energieversorgung Schwaben, the local power util-

Energieversorgung Schwaben estimate that the new-style power station will generate 20 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year during 7,000 hours in

This corresponds to about 7,000 tonnes of heating oil currently costing roughly DM3m, which will be saved, if not in running costs, then certainly in terms of imported oil.

These optimistic forecasts are largely based on experience with the pyrolysis unit at Kiener's own factory. This experimental unit has provided the data for planning the pilot project now under construction.

The prototype will, for the most part, be used in the full-scale power station envisaged.

The prototype will have cost about DM16, towards which both Baden-Württemberg and the Bonn Research Ministry have contributed.

Karl Kiener will probably have invested DM2m of his own in preliminaries, yet he enjoyed the tremendous advantage of manufacturing nearly all the components in his own factory.

All contract work is to be awarded to local firms, but the financing of the proposed power station, which will cost an estimated DM47m, has yet to be finalised.

Energieversorgung Schwaben may possibly decide to step up its commit-

Unlike conventional garbage incinerators, pyrolysis power stations can burn virtually all flammable material, including sewage sludge, old tyres, plastic waste, oily rags, peat, waste wood and ordinary household refuse.

The only waste product left behind is ash, which amounts to roughly 12 per cent of the original waste's volume and can be dumped on garbage tips without

The Kiener low-temperature incinerator power stations is said to be economic for communities of 1,000 people and more, so Stuttgart Environment Minister Weiser reckons pyrolysis is an interesting alternative for smaller administrative districts.

But he is careful not to give rise to exaggerated hopes. Conventional garbage generates too little too irregularly. What is more, in an emergency both the quantity of garbage that accumulates and its heating value are likely to decline.

Carl-Joseph Kutzbach (Die Zeit, 23 May 1980)

Continued from page 8

lems. The European clean air device is designed for European petrol, which on average contains 0.4 grams of lead per litre. It is also suitable for West German petrol, which has a mandatory lead ceiling of 0.15 grams per litre.

But elsewhere in Europe the lead count in motor fuel can amount to as much as 0.8 grams, while France, Italy and Spain have no official regulations

What is more, or so motor manufacturers claim, unleaded petrol is just not available in the quantities that would be required if it were to be made mandatory all over Europe.

Last but not least, "car exhaust catalysts may result in an increase in motor fuel consumption."

Manufacturers have this consolation for dedicated ecologists; "By making extra use of electronic components complex combustion processes could be con-

trolled more accurately. "So low-toxin operation could prove possible without necessarily resorting to catalysts. They will certainly not be needed when the next set of mandatory clean air regulations come into force in October 1982."

Only prototype Degussa devices for use in Europe have so far been supplied to motor manufacturers, so manufacturers cannot yet justify equipping their cars with them as a standard fitting.

In one trial a Degussa device is reported to have been down to 25-percent cleansing efficiency after 3,600km in use, yet according to Degussa replacement should not be necessary until after 80,000km of driving with low-lead

> Burkhart Salchow (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.

#### Dial a bus to cut down wasted mileage

The dial-a-bus experiment in Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance has proved so successful that it seems to be an alternative to conventional local public transport that cannot go ignored.

Since December 1977 call-buses have been in such smooth and regular use in the home town of the Zeppelin airship that local authority official Dr Wiedemann feels able to say:

"The system has passed muster with flying colours."

The area covered by the dial-a-bus experiment has twice been extended and now .comprises 70 squares kilometres (44 square miles) with a population of 32,000 or so.

Each bus's route and frequency is prearranged by computer, while passengers dial their destinations using either a household telephone or a keyboard device at the bus stop.

For season ticket-type regular runs, like the daily run-in to work and back, computers can drop the company's head office a postcard.

There the electronic brain works out in a fraction of a second how best to keep all the passengers happy by not making them wait too long and to keep the company in business by not driving too long a detour.

The resulting combination is flashed to the most conveniently located bus at the time of transmission. Drivers can see on their terminal monitor screens which bus stop to head for next and how many passengers should be there

waiting for them. Passengers can see on their bus-stop visual display unit or are told by phone when they dial the company number which bus will be calling round to collect them in how many minutes. They are also told their estimated time of ar-

rival at their destinations. In order to ensure optimum mileage a variety of vehicles are on standby. They range from 19-seater small buses to pri-

The Friedrichshafen experiment. funded by a DM5.7m subsidy from the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, was felt by passengers to be most satisfactory.

Two separate polls by market research institutes confirmed that nine out of ten Friedrichshafen public transport-users though the dial-a-bus was a distinct improvement on the previous service. The number of passengers carried

substantially over the number conveyed hy timetable services. On weekdays up to 30 per cent more passengers were found to use the callbuses. On Saturdays it was up to 86 cent more and on Sundays up to 150

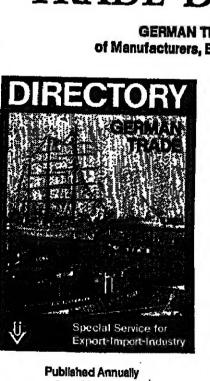
bears out this claim, having increased

per cent more. The dial-a-bus service will never recoup its costs, of course. The ops room and VDUs, both designed by Dornier. the local aircraft manufacturers, are extremely expensive to install.

But running costs are much lower than those of conventional timetable services. After a mere two years of trials it is still early days to jump to a firm conclusion but transport experts are already agreed.

The call-bus, they feel, has a distinct advantage over conventional services in outlying areas where the volume of passenger traffic is limited.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 May 1980)



 Over 3,000 German firms engaged in export and import. The addresses of the manufacturers are listed under product

All Foreign Consulates in Germany.

 Banks with Foreign Departments. Freight Forwarders.

(All classifications in English.)

Price \$ 10.00 U.S.

## TRADE DIRECTORY · GERMANY

Enclosed is payment forvolume(s) of the TRADE DIRECTORY · GERMANY FIRM NAME	rate of one per cent per annum. "That," says Frau Sievers, "Is no good." She and her family live in a house
ADDRESS	built in 1879, with an extension dating back to 1914. "My husband says here we are and here we stay," she explains.

#### Clean-exhaus ENERGY device faces the cynics A Frankfurt company has drag device aimed at reducing the

American car manufacturen k

This statement of intent by

Bonn has proposed to other me

comed the development, but like

motor vehicles.

to further reductions.

comes from car exhausts.

## Authors in exile during Third Reich: anthology without loose ends

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

mst Loewy's anthology of literary ors in exile during the Third Reich is as far as I know the most comprehensive and complete of its kind. It contains 224 articles and essays in all, published in Vienna, Prague, Zurich, Paris, Moscow, Amsterdam, New York, Tel Aviv. Mexico City and elsewhere between 1933 and 1945, Most of them appeared in magazines and newspapers available in expensive reprints today."

The editor, Ernst Loewy, who spent 20 years in exile himself, sees the collection as providing guidance for readers who are not familiar with this literature: this means primarily for readers in West

In his introduction, Loewy writes that it is important to orientate oneself by the thing itself: "To this end the emthasis in this collection of the literature of German exile is consciously on showing how these German exiles saw them-

'This is precisely what has been lacking in most research and most similar publications to date, he says.

The difficulties in the way of such a task reside in the nature of emigration itself. Unlike emigration in the past, this was not confined to a small, intellectually homogeneous group. It was a mass movement and took place in an atmosphere of intense nationalism, which flourished not only in Germany, In his introduction Loewy rightly emphasises that German emigration in this period cannot be seen as uniform or easily categorised.

First, it led to a weakening of the anti-fascist front and one expression of this was that the hard-hit workers' parties renewed their old arguments, more bitterly and unfairly than ever before.

Then the reasons why people left Germany differed greatly. Unlike those who left Germany for political or philosophical reasons, the Jews, comprising the majority of emigrés, had no choice.

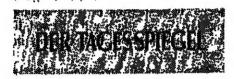
It was either exile or liquidation (though in 1938, the physical annihilation of the Jews was not imaginable. and liquidation meant the destruction of their economic existence.)

Many of the Jowish refugees, however, (businessmen, small skopkeepers, doctors) were apolitical and anxious to conform in the countries which gave them asylum. Conformity was their only chance of reestablishing themselves pro-

Against this group of apolitical exiles there was a minority of exiled journalists and writers who, as communists, socialists, liberals and democrats, left Germa ny for political reasons. They fled or left the country indefinitely, in some cases because they feared for their lives, in others because they had decided that they could not or did not want to write in a Germany ruled by Hitler,

'One' must add here that this group too was far from uniform, as the majority thought that the brown terror would soon be brought to an end.

When Klaus Mann published the first number of his magazine Die Sammlung in September 1933, some exiled authors objected to his programmatic introduc-



tion and particularly to this passage: The magazine will be devoted to literature: i.e. that high matter which affects not only one nation but all nations of the earth. However, some nations have gone so far astray as to decry their best. writers, to be ashamed of them and no longer to tolerate them in the country.

"In such countries literature is raped: and to avoid being raped, it flees to other countries. This is the present situation of true and authentic German literature, that literature which cannot keep silent in face of the humiliation of its people and the appalling things that are happening to it."

On the other hand it must be stressed that none of these authors who left Germany after Hitler's seizure of power regarded their writing as having a purely artistic function; all of them had in the Weimar Republic either been clearly political or at least subscribed to the view that literature has a humanising and social function.

This is why the Nazis decried them as armchair bolshevists and effete literati. warning that they would soon put a ston to their work in the New Reich. For the sake of completeness, though, it must be mentioned that even before the Nazis came to nower there had been a change

rnesto Cardenal, priest, poet, revolu-

Litionary and now Minister of Culture

Cardenal, without doubt the best-

known spokesman of the Nicaraguan re-

volution, receives visitors in the country

residence of former dictator Somoza,

The fine building, shaded by gigantic

trees, is a pleasant oasis in the tropical

heat of Managua. It is now the head-

quarters of the Nicaraguan Ministry of

Cardenal says: "Dictator Somoza

would never have dreamt that his coun-

try residence might one day serve the

He says that the Peace Prize has not

"It is an award and an honour for Ni-

been awarded to him, that he does not

caragua, for our people and our revolu-

tion: and this is the only reason why

am accepting the prize. The money will

open slowly, the big eyes of the other

what it thinks fit with the money."

come to Frankfurt to receive the prize.

poet and minister look up at the blue

sky of Managua. 'Let the revolution do

Cardenal confirmed that he would

"For me being a priest, a poet and a

evolutionary are one. I see myself main-

ly as a revolutionary: less as a poet now.

because I have less time to write. I have

sacrificed my poetry, so that others can

saint, sing, act, make music and films,

All this is more important than my poe-

try. By giving up my poetry, I realise

myself as a poet. I have stopped writing

poetry so that others can do so, and they

Slowly he lifts his head, his eyelids

culture of this country."

go to the revolution."

deserve It.

in Nicaragua, has been awarded the 1980

Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

in trend which found literary expression for example, in the revival of "nature poetry" and a concept of literature as "apolitical" and "dedicated to eternal

Loewy's anthology is divided into three parts. Part I is entitled Facing Germany, part II Misery and Grandeur of Exile, and part III Perspectives. This is a clear and contentually convincing

The first part contains essays, poems, short stories, extracts from novels about the death of the Weimar Republic and the rise and fall of the Third Reich. The titles of the subsections here give a good idea of the content: The Suicide of the Republic, the Establishment of the Total State, The Thousand Year Reich, The Abuse of the Word, Behind Barbed Wire, This War, The Twilight of the Gods. Part II deals with exile. The main aim is to describe the course of the authors' exile, the conditions in which they lived and the development of their political consciousness as evidenced in the-

The third part contains writings which deal not so much with the writers' immediate circumstances as with reflections on their own existence in connection with Germany's past and

The range of writings in this section is very wide indeed, as are the subjects and problems dealt with. It includes, to mention only a few examples, Ernst

Award for the

'spokesman

of revolution'

can and do. By bringing culture to the

people. I am accomplishing a priestly and

"As a revolutionary, I am fulfilling the

task the revolution has entrusted me

with, I am here out of obedience to the

revolution, and that is also obedience

revolutionary, but it is all the same: I

am a revolutionary and a Christian,

try." He talks with genuine enthusiasm

of a rebirth of music, writing, film, dan-

cing, folklore and even of sport, which

also comes under the Ministry of Cul-

ture. He talks of houses of culture which

villages.

in Nicaragua today. All young people are

learning the main techniques of writing

poetry: there are poetry workshops in

mountain villages, in the slums of Man-

agua, in the army and the factories, The

ministry of culture has brought culture

to the people. The people are beginning

to produce culture rather than consum-

There has been much speculation in

recent weeks about relations between the

Nicaraguan Catholic !Chutch, and the

Sandinist revolution: But there has been

The state of March 1910 and March

"There is a great hunger for reading

"I am now minister, poet, priest and

"I work day and night in the minis-

towards God, towards God's will.

which amounts to the same thing.

Bloch's essay on The Art of Intelligible THE THEATRE Leopold Schwarzschild's Reckoning Stalin and Brecht's To those who eafter us.

The difficulties referred to he works result from the fact that to writers could not agree on the tie-Germany they wanted to see after end of the Hitler era.

history of literary exile. An impa formula. achievement as far as the gathern: Last year the 10-man jury was heavily arrangement of the material is one criticised for its selections.

many others, over-emphasises ; st designers were invited to take part. Germany's deficit in the recent in addition, the jurors turned their

efforts in this country to make y sire centres. not exclusively, indeed not even my good, the bad and the indifferent. literary. (Can one overlook the fact GDR and that Anna Seghen mil line and bad books?)

called conservative authors such a ling to find words and ideas. dolf Borchardt and Karl Wolfstell, though they were also exiles.

ity of the work as a whole. Franz Schonsutt

sche Verlagsbuchhandlung Swijet 1280 pp. DM68.

The people are very religious. revolution are one and the same the sions which rivet the attention for three one can make no distinction here and a half hours.

people is a Christian, Catholic and and incest. testant people, our revolution is (b) Director Jürgen Bosse, with the help tian revolution."

It is no coincidence that the Sas movement made him, a priest, of Culture - "an ideological na of Culture — "an ideological man responsible for revolutionary man has, as he says himself, "sacrificed da." He says: "A non-Christian poetry to the revolution." He be-

the literacy programme at hop

American literature

Cardenal's later work is for the part political poetry written for the ... Gontinued on page 11.

## Berlin festival struggles to find the right formula

There is no doubt at all that the Despite changes in criteria for selections is a reliable continue of the con lection is a valuable contribution to Festival still has not found the right

This year, entire production staff of The only criticism is that Local chosen works including actors and stage

exile literature compared with their attention to the provinces instead of In fact there have been consists concentrating entirely on the main the-

Despite all this, the programme of the lost ground here; quite apart from three-week festival was a mixture of the fact that East Berlin's cultural alm;

a writer such as Arnold Zweig m ach as Ernst Jandi's Aus Der Fremde, a had a representative function in "peaking opera", at the Schaubühne am Alleschen Ufer. It was immensely enher privileges with loyalty to the g spable, giving insights into the seriousess, torment and tragedy of a writer's life, the despair, almost incomprehens-Another fault of this collection at the outsider, of the writer faced makes no mention whatever of the sheet of white paper and struggi-

Ellen Hammer directed the play cau-However these are only slight our flously, wittily and perceptively. Peter tions which detract little from the que Fitz gave a superb three-hour solo per-

This year's festival also widened thethical horizons. David Mouchter-Samo-Ernst Loewy: Exil. Literarische n ai born in Iraq, living in Israel and politische Texte aus dem Deutschenk working mainly in Great Britain and 1933-1945. Edited by Ernst Loewyn West Germany, presented his Heidelberg the satisfance of Birght Gram, By Esion of Gogol's The Government In-Nagel and Fellx Schnelder. J. E. Ments spector, to which he gave new satirical

The costumes in this comedy on the venality of Russian officialdom under the Czars are historical, but the tone is no real conflict up to now. Not ent to modern. The set was a kafkaesque labyatheistic marxist-leninists in the Ser." finth of stairs, landings, galleries and nist leadership wish to advocate this salfolding. The dialogues frequently ti up in pantomine, and the action, Ernesto Cardenal sees the relations scentuated by elegiac or cynical taped between church and revolution is t music, is petrified into living images. He simple, "In Nicaragua, Christianity r presents visions, dreams, fears and illu-

tween Christianity and revolution ! The Mannheim Theatre's performance the Christians in Nicaragua have her of Amolt Bronnen's Vatermord was also part in our revolution, the whole part treellent. The play was long considered "Ninety per cent of the people of upperformable and when staged in 1922 caragus are Catholic, the other to F a caused a scandal with its treatment of cent are Protestant. Our revolution at the father-son, relationship interwoven revolution of the people, and a state anarchistic freedom, homosexuality

#### Continued from page 10

also have got the job."

The Foreign Minister and the world for the struggle against Somoza is

of the literacy programms are important than his poetry. This is priests. Jesuits. The literacy prometal than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. This is centilly legitimate and was an important than his poetry. The limits and was an important than his poetry. The limits and was an important than his poetry. The limits and was an important than his poetry. The limits and was an important than limits and legitimate and was an important than larger and legitimate and was

Walter Haubrich (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Dautschland, 24 May 1980)



of fine actors such as Hans Falar and Heinz Schubert, manages to find just the right mixture of expressionism and realism and thus to quickly regain control of his audience even in moments of unintended comedy.

Expressionistic works seem to be very in generally at the moment. Bochum Theatre presented Lieber Georg, a nightmare collage by Thomas Brasch.

Brasch says that the action on the stage represents what was going on in the mind of the young poet,' Georg Heym, at the beginning of the century.

Yellow peril, the expedition to the South Pole, Sun Yat Sen's revolution, technological progress, the founding of a new religion. Longing for the purifying fire of war - GDR directors Manfred Karge and Matthias Langhoff present all this as an exuberant, feverish, bizarre review, which poses many questions.

Heym drowned while skating on the river Havel and the stage is accordingly a skating rink in this performance. This bizarre set was upstaged, though, by Pina Bausch - in her production, Arien, the actors are often up to their ankles in water. This obviously inhibited the movements of the Wuppertal Dance Theatre Actors, caused reflections and underlined the surrealistic aspect of the

The scenes themselves are nothing but loosely connected fragments of the imagination - fables, rituals, party games are enacted for some minutes, merhe into one another, disappear. For the first hour this was fascinating. The second hour was tedious and in the third we were waiting impatiently for

Two other performances also proved tiring, if not tiresome. The Bochum production of Mass für Mass Measure for Measure) was not so much by Shakespeare as by its director, B.K. Tragelehn: aggressive, crude, unappetising, containing striptease scenes and presenting the Duke not as a paternal ruler but as a manipulator of power.

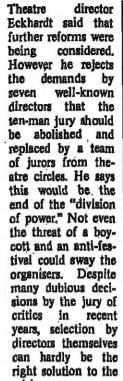
The same goes for the Moers' Theatre's version of Euripides' Bacchse. The men in the audience had to watch their activities from little cages, the women from a common perch above. Euripides' great play about human seductibility reduced to a cheap peop-show!

This year again was a "rump" festival, with three of the ten productions invited unable to attend.

These were: the Vienna Burg Theatre's Sommergaste (Summer Guests) and the Cologne production of Kätchen von Heilbronn. This was all the more regrettable as both productions had been chosen for their theatrical merits!

Also unable to attend, for technical reasons, was the Bochum Schauspielhaus, which was to perform Thomas Bernhard's Vor Dem Ruhestand, directed by Claus Peymann. in a factor

All in all, it must be said that the hoped-for revival did not take place. Nonetheless the organisers intend to stick to the same selection criteria.



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Lisciotte Müller



#### Little dancing, but humour shines through

Wuppertal Dance Theatre. Tanzabend II, is a refreshing departure from some of her more recent work. The emphasis is on humour and playfulness rather than overt social indictment.

Despite the title, there is hardly any dancing in the performance, except when an ensemble member dances under a lawn sprinkler.

The precise description of this genre "piece." Neither director Bausch nor playwright Raimund Hoghe with whom she was working for the first time, could think of a title.

The audience had to wait 31 hours before the curtain fell on Bausch's little world. The deafening applause at the end showed that the wait had been worthwhile, although the second part of the production lacked the intensity and power of the first.

The first part is among the best Bausch has produced in the last three and a half years, since she stopped using literary and musical material and concentrated entirely on "pieces,"

. This first part is a carefully composed mosaic in which cliches and conventions of human society are ridiculed, sometimes ironically, but mainly tolerantly and gently; for example the expressions we use when we express our condolences or wish someone a good journey.

Bausch's ensemble illustrate how, consciously or unconsciously, we all wish to show our individuality, even if it is only smiling bashfully or pulling faces. And how quickly one reveals oneself in such

Secret wishes are portrayed by Bausch's sunbathers, and this scene is humorously accompanies by Judy Garland's Over the Rainbow.

Striplease scenes and scenes in which legs are shown and opened abound. Nude photographs are taken and naked male buttocks are meant to stimulate our imagination.

... There is a strong impression that these people have not yet got over puberty.

ina Bausch's latest production at the The thousand silly little things, the nonsense, are signs of infantilism.

> Bausch directs it all subtly and unobtrusively, to the accompaniment mainly of Elizabethan madrigals by John Dowland and John Wilson.

> The mood for long periods is one of relaxed merriment. Only rarely do glaring, cheeky or aggressive scenes occur.

But occasionally playfulness does abruptly change into terrifying seriousness, as in the case of unsuccessful attempts to establish contact or apparently harmless children's games, or when a orutal voice asks people what they are afraid of.

Fear seizes the audience at a ritual performed to the accompaniment of Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance march, which sounds like a national anthem, and at the sound of which people panic.

The Bausch ensemble performed extraordinarily well. Meryl Tankard is the best of the women. Lutz Förster, constantly changing parts, is the pick of the

Jan Minarik creates scenes of inner turmoil with short statements. Hans Dieter Knebel is the personification of helplessness and of helpfulness at the same time.

Ralf John Ernesto as an expert magician appears sometimes on the stage and sometimes among the audience. Indeed the whole ensemble frequently goes down among the audience and establish contact with them.

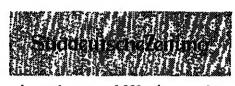
The superb first part of the producand Marion Cito) cannot disguise the fact that Pina Bausch's theatre of movement still has problems with proportion, structure and and dramatic organisation.

As for the content, memories of phildhood, everyday middle-class living and solitude are illustrated convincingly and poetically. The tone is, however, more muted, anger to the sale

The defiance and rebelliousness of previous productions have almost disappeared. Helmut Scholer

(Der Telestaplegel, 21 May 1980)

### Anatomy of a hungry person with an emotional appetiser



study among 1,200 primary and se-A condary school pupils shows the close relationship between psychological factors and eating habits.

The findings of the study, carried out by Georg Koscielny of the Hanover Technical University, were discussed at a meeting of the Work Group for Bating Habits (AGEV) in Göttingen.

Koscielny's results back up what is commonly known: that individual eating habits on the one hand satisfy an instinctive drive to physiologically maintain and regenerate the body and, on the other, particularly pleasurable foods satisfy a psychological drive.

The dominant motive in the first case is plainly and simply hunger, which is not particularly pronounced in our lati-

This is taken care through the set rhythm of mealtimes.

In the second case, food selection is guided by yearnings which are titillated by a vast range of food.

Food and drink can serve to satisfy a psychological hunger as a substitute for other emotional needs. Eating attitudes become a vent for psychological difficul-

Though half of the respondents in Koscielny's study said that emotional stress deprived them of appetite, 20 to 40 per cent reacted in exactly the opposwithin the family, the more they ate.

It turned out that 40 per cent of the respondents were regularly plied with food by their parents whenever psychological problems arose.

Those who had grown used to sweets and cool drinks as a balm retained their need for this balm in stress situations, developing oral behavioural patterns.

This reversion to the oral pleasure experienced in infancy and childhood is the more pronounced the less the individual can satisfy his sexual needs. Psychoanalysis speaks of sublimation.

Those of the respondents who had already had sexual experience were less eager to reach for snacks between meals than their opposite numbers in the same age group who had not experienced sex.

As soon as a satisfactory sexual relationship has been established, the polls show, the desire for sweets diminishes and oral attitudes become similar to those of adults. This group drinks more beer, wine and other alcoholic beverages as well as soft drinks than do juveniles in the same age group who have had no sexual experience. They favour milk and lemonade.

The study also shows how eating habits are developed through the imitation of parents. The process is unconscious for both parents and children, and the patterns and habits thus developed are hard to change in later life.

A bad parental exemple, especially by the parent the child considers most important, has such a lasting effect that even the general ideal of slenderness

The greater their troubles at school or In families where large helpings are eaten, where nothing is left on the plate. and where second helpings are common. the children are likely to acquire these eating habits for life.

The parental order to finish everything on the plate should have become obsolete in our day and age. And in fact 13 per cent of the respondents say that their parents never ask them to clean up

Twenty per cent said that they weighed more than they would like. It turned

out that they belonged to family. T CHILDREN ate in great quantities.

Only 10 per cent remembered by ever been told to eat less; 90 ptr on the other hand, remembered a parents saying: "If you don't s what's on your plate I won't len

This, according to Koscielay, i most dangerous instrument of un ing because it links eating habit the withdrawal of love,

It is this attitude that make ! substitute for love, and children is up in this way are likely to sett that many children suffering from dyslein eating whenever a conflict w xia, which affects the reading ability -

This results in obesity and his faced with their own failures. turn, impairs not only the looking person afflicted but his wellies Jürgen-Peter St. nity feelings.

The public, which now show an

interest in juvenile delinquency

separation of the parents but that s

#### Children victims of the rising divorce rate

here were 108,000 divorces in Germany in 1976, almost double the 59,000 of 1966.

And the number of children involved was 106,000, compared to 60,000.

But these alarming figures say nothing about the destinies behind them. They do, however, warns Professor Joest Martinius, child psychologist at the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, indicate the degree of risk for this minority

The children concerned suffer disturbances in their social development and the delinquency rate among them far exceeds the national average.

This also means that they have a hard time integrating in a community and establishing long-term ties with a partner. They frequently run foul of the law.

This observation makes it clast family disputes and disharmony between the parents are much more harmfult, death to a child's social development

A comparison of children from mally" intact homes where the pt: are feuding with each other and a F whose parents have already been s rated by divorce shows that the from the first group are particular! dangered.

While the general rate of school dren with psychiatric problem in Federal Republic of Germany is other countries with a similar structure) is about five per cent figure rises to 35 per cent for di from families where the parents !!

A separation of the parent lesser evil if this means that the come to an end or at least that the is no longer involved in it.

Says Professor Martinius; tely, our new divorce law hands proved the child's position is spect. Visiting rights provide source for fighting."

To prevent his, Professor recommends the establishment chiatric counselling centres, Such selling should be compulsory divorce. Though this is not an lution, for many people it is poly the only way of obtaining inform on the consequences for the char family feuding and divorce.

This would also enable the co lor to establish contact with the concerned and to work on the p

Scientists have offered a theory connecting dyslexia and crime in later He regarded dyslexia as an example of learning difficulties "and here I am con-Psychologist Volker Ebel told delecerned with people and not with defini-

gates to a conference at Bad Nauheim left school to avoid being constantly

The danger then was that they might commit crime to compensate for inferio-

Curt Weinschenk, Professor of Child (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 22 lin Psychology at Marburg University, said that in two homes for delinquents in Hesse, he found that a third of the youngsters were dyslexic.

A third of the inmates in a men's prison were also dyslexic, according to his And the rate in a women's prison was

22 per cent.

There is no development towards ciminal behaviour which is as inevitable as that of congenital dyslexia," said

The constant blows to the child's selfesteem was the cause of deviant beha-

drug addiction and ponders was i. means of prevention, should start in the causes which frequently lie in the causes which frequently lie in the causes which frequently lie in the cause in early whether it is inherited or caused in early thildhood, whether it is the or the cause But equally important, he stress to differentiate between the pathologing to read and write could be connectfactors, the strongest of which is not the strong to read and write could be connectthe with crime in later life." th with crime in later life".

Ebel gave his reasons for this view.

Dyslexic pupils run risk of later

crime, conference told

He believes that there are simply "constellations" which make it difficult for children to learn "the important socialisation factors of reading and writ-

"The child's reduced performance capacity is not noticed, or not fully appreciated, at pre-school age. The child that learns to speak late, that scribbles when its peers are already drawing is often excused, protected."

The real problems started at primary school, usually in the second year. The child now became acutely conscious of failure, could not compete with others, regarded itself as lacking ability, thought there was something wrong with him.

"The environment that until then had lovingly protected him now adopted the standards of the school, rejecting the child as stupid or lazy and punishing him accordingly."

To avoid continually being confronted with their own failure, many dyslexic children left school and sought success elsewhere.

Ebel said that there was a great danger that these children and adolescents might commit crimes, particularly crimes against property, to compensate for their feelings of inferiority. There

was also the possibility of drug addic-

that I do not regard this as inevitable, but many children do succumb to the danger and the temptation."

He called for early diagnosis of children with learning and reading difficulties and special therapy because "though parents could help with homework, they could not help in the cure the disor-

Weinschenk also said that special classes at school were not suitable and pointed to successes at Marburg University Clinic, where individual therapy and training had produced good results.

The concept of dyslexia as a description of difficulties in learning to read and write is itself controversial, and this controversy raged at the conference.

Bonn and Land government were criticised for not doing enough to help.

Ebel told the conference that "it is mainly the children who suffer as a resuit of the current epistemological dispute about the existence of dyslexia. The discussion is being carried out at their

This was a clear reference to the conclusions government and Länder have drawn from the dyslexia discussion.

Weinschenk, took a similar line, saying that the controversy suited politicians down to the ground because they dor not need to bother about special classes for dyslexic children.

The conference title was: Contributions to Research on the Current Problem of Criminality. Dyslexia and drugtaking were the main topics on the

The debate on whether dyslexia exists at all and if so how it should be defined. treated and cured, has been going on for decades now. In 1951 psychologist Maria Linder described it as a weakness in learning to read and, indirectly, in learning to write correctly among children who were otherwise relatively intelligent. Other definitions followed.

Many explanations of the causes were produced. Some adduced the influence of cultural, social and family milieu, others attributed it to faulty visual and auditory perception, others (Weinschenk included) said it was hereditary.

In the sixties and early seventies the definition of dyslexia was narrowed down in various tests. Politicians took this research to heart and published decrees stating which children were to be classified as dyslexic.

In 1974 Jörg Schles threw all other definitions overboard and denied that dyslexia existed at all. Politicians soon followed suit. The ministers of education, in their conference resolution in April, 1978 dropped all references to dyslexia, referring instead to children with particular difficulties in reading and writing,"

A decree published by the Lower Saxony Ministry of Education on, June 26, 1979, says that these difficulties should be overcome by paying special attention to these children.

Many decrees now make no mention of special training for primary school teachers or special measures to help these children. Claudia Dilimann

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 May 1980)

#### Home life link with poor school record

Poor school performance is largely the result of family and social circumstances according to a study by the National Institute of Vocational Educa-

The study showed that 36 per cent of backward pupils came from families where the parents were divorced or separated or one of the parents was dead. Another 14 per cent of slightly less backward children came from families with only one parent.

Eighty per cent of "backward" pupils and 74 per cent of pupils with learning difficulties cane from the lower classes - as compared with 55 per cent of secondary modern school pupils who pass the school leaving certificate.

The information on family background and social origin showed that the causes of these difficulties are largely social. Backward pupils grow up in conditions unfavourable to, or at best not conducive to, academic achievement.

The study says that social origin has a clear influence on the way the children are brought up. The parents of backward children are less prepared to discuss things when differences of opinion arise than other parents.

Often they were indifferent to their children's successes and failures and in general were not so interested in bringing their children up to be independent.

The parents' influence manifested itself in different ways. Parents of pupils who passed the school leaving certificate attended parent-teachers' meeting more frequently, knew their children's teachers better and showed more interest in day-to-day school activities.

In lower class families, parents were mainly concerned that their children should obey their instructions and punish then when they fail to do so.

Similarly, these parents only showed interest in those aspects of their childrens school life they could directly su-

Anything beyond this, anything requiring personal initiative, was too much

The authors of the study recommend more contact in future between teachers and parents of backward children.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 May 1980)

#### Continued from page 12

arising from broken marriages for both parents and children.

Another important aspect is to recognise the father's important role in the development and upbringing of the child and to accept his suitability as the parents to whom the child is awarded.

Though our judiciary favours the mother as the natural person to look after a child, this does not always coincide with factual suitability.

The importance of these problems for our society cannot be stressed enough. The lack of love in childhood and the experience of uncertainty and aggression at home plus the realisation that ties are fragile and can easily be broken has an effect on the future lives of children who, in their turn, become parents and pass on to their children the aggressiveness they themselves have experienced. Horst Meermann

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 May 1980)

#### Dsychosomatics was the dominant theme at this year's Lindau Psy-

The Lindau Weeks, with their many lectures, seminars and discussions, attended by some 150 internationally known representatives of their respective fields have always played something of a pioneer role.

chotherapy Weeks,

But there has always been a danger of collective self-deception among the medical profession — a self-deception concerning realities once back home in the-

lf, as Professor Wolfgang Wesiack of Ulm University pointed out, the doctor treats the patient rather than his illness and if he sees in the patient a partner seeking help rather than the subject of symptoms, the consequences for his work will be grave. Such a therapy cannot be carried out by devoting five minutes to each patient.

Before a therapy can set in research results must be available as must a scientific theory. And it so happens that there is no scientifically secure theory of

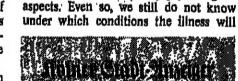
Rolf Engel of the Munich University Psychiatric Clinic said that research centred primarily on the psychological effects of physical treatment. He pointed to research into the psychological drugs which are used to treat the mind.

The other side of this research coin. i.e. the effects of psychological factors on physiological processes, has remained a domain of psychoanalysis with its classical hypotheses and speculation along the lines of Sigmund Freud.

## Making the patient realise it's all in the mind

Freud used the term "conversion" to express a mechanism through which emotional conflicts and attempts to solve them cause physical symptoms such as pain or paralysis.

The physical symptoms are a language with which to express suppressed ideas. Here, the role of biological-genetic, physiological and social elements is as important as that of purely psychological



be temporary or will develop into a crisis or become chronic.

But what does this mean for the therapy?

lise Rechenberger, of the Düsseldorf University Clinic, said that what mattered first of all was to treat the physical symptoms. This should be coupled with a circumspect attempt to bring about a change of consciousness in the patient who usually considers himself physically ill in cases of psychosomatic disorders.

A mere physical therapy would confirm the patient in this view. At the

same time, he would reject any confrontation with the psychological conflict

Such purely physical therapy directed at the symptoms rather than the cause of the disorder and treated with drugs in ever increasing dosages can eventually lead to genuine physical damage.

On the other hand, a patient would be overtaxed if he were confronted with a psychological explanation from one oment to the next.

Experience also shows that patients consider themselves slighted when a doctor doubts the physical nature of their iliness.

This is largely due to the fact that our society still views psychological disorders with suspicion. The aim must therefore be to make the patient gradually recognise the psychological component of his iliness along with the physical manifes-

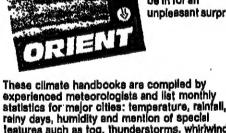
Was the Lindau meeting more utopia than reality?

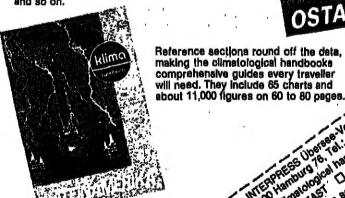
Thinking of their everyday lives as doctors, many participants must have said to themselves: "It all looks good in Josef E. Schnorrenberg

(Kölner Stadt-Auseiger, 17 May 1980)









Climatological handbooks are

available for Latin America, East Asia and the Middle East

Continued on page 13

present, which he intends to erect out-

side the Archaeolo-

gical Park in Xanten

an imposing memento to the

concentrated present which will de-

cay in less than 2,000 years. The

Xanten monument

SPORT

Perry Schofield is an American in

Göttingen. He lives in the better

at of town, in an apartment furnished

In his living room, for instance, there

a tall glass cupboard full of China

figurines, old Thringian style, but the selves are lined with American books

d there is a Time magazine on the

It nestles between other US magazines

d the magazine of the West German

sketball Association, whose chief

He has been in Göttingen for seven

as but did not hit national headlines

til this spring when he and his team,

C Göttingen, confounded the pundits

As national team coach he also re-

eatly returned from Geneva and a suc-

de as it so happened, to the Olympic

Europe's leading basketball countries

were all there except the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. West Germany came

win the national championship title.

a fashionable blend of old and new.

#### OUR WORLD

### Day-to-day bric-à-brac floods into TV show

hree thousand German television viewers have sent in a variety of objects which they consider are typical of

their everyday lives.
Items include a tennis racquet, kitchen utensils, silver cutlery and the complete contents, of a musician's work

This avalanche was inspired by the television entertainment show, Bio's Bahnhof, and Cologne "happening" artist HA Schult.

Schult gathered the items and showed the result on a subsequent Bio's Bahnhof

As was to be expected of a performance-oriented society, the everyday life of many respondents was life at work. It is therefore not surprising that for most the consciously experienced life was the time spent earning:a living.

· Even the tennis racquet that found its way to the studio did not come from a tennis player but from a man working in a sporting goods store.

The man who sent the racquet and the woman doll-maker who sent in a doll seem to be more satisfied with their lives than the musician who wrapped the contents of his desk, complete with a score sheet, into a package that could have found a buyer in a gallery of modern art.

In an accompanying letter, he explained what the package signified for him: The confession of a would-be composer who didn't make it."

Housewives sent in kitchen utensils. demonstrating that their everyday lives were teduced to pots and pans. One woman sent in a broom, complete with a handful of dirt: an ironic self-assessment of the German housewife 1980.

TV sets and refrigerators show that television viewing and cating still play a major role. A complete set of silver cutlery bears witness to an affluent society as does an expensive Buddha figure that might have adorned a bathroom.

Schult has gathered all these mosaic stones and turned them into a monument to everyday life. This monument is to demonstrate how questionable the values are that we have created for ourselves and to which we have devoted our time, acceptation of a death of the

... The litems that were sent in prove that Schult is right with his contention that our values have turned into non-values. As far back as the late 1960s, Schult held an exhibition in a dormant minefield to draw attention to the danger to our environment.

Even so, there will be voices that will reject Schult's latest action and deny that it has anything to do with art.

. The fact that he studied at the Düsseldorf Academy of Art and that he has created works of art that can be measured by traditional criteria will fail to convince the purists.

They will find his 1980 art work in Bio's Bahnhof as unconvincing as the parallel he drew between his action and the programme of the Roman-Germanic Museum in Cologna.

Supported by the museum's director. Schult picked the museum as the central depot to which the parcels were to be sent. After all, the museum's exhibition of home furnishings and items belonging to the everyday life in Roman-Germanic days has proved a great success.

But then, everyday life must be 2,000 years old to be appreciated. For Schult. this is the wrong way to look at history and he is trying to correct it. He sees the monument to everyday

life in Bio's Bahnhof as an archaeologic-

al stocktaking of our era and as the nuc-

leus of a 15-metre monument to the

The growing density of anti-nuke

posters that tells the visitor that he

is nearing 71 Paracelsusstraße in Stutt-

gart's Plieningen borough.

A placard on the gable of the house

proclaims: 'This house is inhabited once

A spoof on the Lord's Prayer gives

some insight into what makes the young

students tick who occupied the building

several weeks ago. The "Our Father" poster reads: "Our Capital which art in

Heaven, hallowed be Thy Investment:

The two dozen squatters in the three-

storey house are just holding a meeting.

The main issue is: What to do when

Amazingly, they actually say "the

police" rather than "the fuzz" or "the

pigs". Is this a change of mental attitude

or only an indication that the Hohen-

heim University is more moderate: than

Agreement is soon reached and it

turns out that the students do not want

violence. One girl even goes so far as to

There is a deep-seated mistrust among

lay claim to her right to fear and flight.

these young people. They feel that they

its counterparts in Berlin or Frankfurt?

Thy Profit come ...

police and wreckers arrive?

is not to remind us of past glory but of the fact that the present will become the past of the future. The fact that all this is taking place in an entertainment programme 'should not' be used as a criterion by which to measure artistic value. Schult's, answer to the detractors was given at a soccer' stadium in 1978 in the form of a poster: "Art does not make policy but the

Helmut Camphausen

tion companies. . .

police arrive.

action to clear the house.

protects us from police violence."

are being deceived by the authorities,

the police, the landlords and construc-

The students are certain that they will:

Says one of them: "Only the public,"

So their big wish is for a few newspa-

But the time for that has not yet

per reporters to be present when the

short-term leases with the students.

concern that the students would refuse

three houses have been unoccupied for

up to three years while 43,000 Stuttgar-

ters are looking for a place to live; and

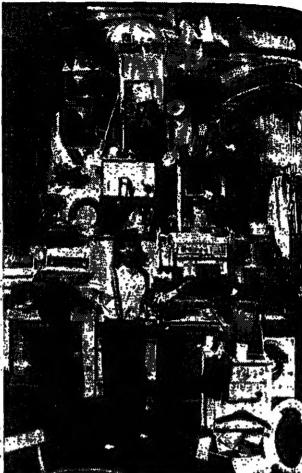
more than 1,000 of them are students.

get beaten up if the police actually takes

Move to legalise tenancies

for student squatters

viewer of art does."



(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Artist HA Schult stands before his collection: 'archaelog qualifying tournament, 15 May 1980) stocktaking of our era'. (Photo: File Entry Europe's leading bas

Only ten years ago, the police was have been dispatched instantly to put end to such an aftack on the right: landlords. But times have changed !

ised a children's party.

the three houses, all of which are du ti us anywhere, give way to modern apartment blocks. Present housing legislation that for-Among the squatters are some! Was the conversion of residential housing

declared them fit for habitation. He now of luck wants to persuade the owners to sign short-term leases with the students.

This is to relieve the owners of the concern that the students would refuse to leave when the time comes to raze the fact that whole blocks of her literary wait for the wreckers.

What the students have in mind is wait for the wreckers. to leave when the time comes to raze "

not rebellion. What irks them is that the Gann holds that the students problem can only be mitigal solved. His recipe is to pro-Comments one of the squatters:

A course !! . . .

Continued on page 15

#### with, a creditable performance that was "Houses are left unoccupied for 122 largely Schofield's doing. while students are pounding the par it was the basketball squad's best ments in search of a tolerable partitioning for years in which performance political asylum applicants are that as been at an all-time ebb and the dec-DM300 a month for a bed - not fast in fortunes has been accompanied

by squabbles. Continued from page 14 construction of student housing and to

improve relations between students and The neighbours are full of whater As in all university cities, Stuttgart ding and donate money, flowers and too, has hundreds of furnished rooms even furniture. Only a week eatin to that remain empty because the landlords

squatters at 71 Paracelsussimile our to not need to rent anymore or because bey shirk away from problems with the There are more than 100 students: Pung people - or both. But this won't

come. Manfred Gann of the Housing newly graduated academics in search; more business premises or speculation by Authority has inspected the three oct in a room or small flat. But the minimal cupied houses in the university area and in price; being around DM200, they see that the property that declared them fit for habitation. He never that the property annot be replaced by any other and

Atlantic-Schmelztiegel GmbH

little American help "Even in Geneva the boys did not play as well as they are able," he says,

and he is not alone in feeling the squad

In the basket, with a

could go further. Mike Perry, another US basketball missionary in Europe, agrees the Ger-mans are sleeping giants who need only to be woken up to come into their baskethall own.

Schofield has started waking them up, and in retrospect it is surprising that basketball officials did not hire a trainer from their sport's country of origin earlier to get them out of the rut.

He was hired as national coach on a 12-month contract a year ago and, with only a few days to go, was not yet sure whether he would be offered fresh terms but said:

"We shall have to see whether I carry on, but the work has certainly been most interesting."

Schofield is one of an entire category of US basketball aces for whom Europe is a substitute for the professional career they missed out on back home.

Every year 1,000 US students leave college, where they have played for the university team for years, but only 15 or so are signed on by major league clubs, with contracts worth \$ 150,000 a year or

"I dreamt from childhood of becoming a basketball pro," he says, "but I didnt make it. At UCLA I was not one of the top five."

So he crossed the Atlantic instead and on balance feels he could have done much worse. He works as a tutor at Göt-

tingen University, giving English lessons. But the rest of his time, 70 to 80 hours a week, is spent playing basketball. He played in the Göttingen colours for four seasons and was instrumental in building up a basketball following of

In Göttingen It is the No. 1 sport. Elsewhere it is an exotic also-ran. Göttingen, Hagen, Giessen, Bamberg and Bayreuth are the strongholds but there is little strength in depth.

"West Germany lacks the tradition that basketball has in the States," he says, "and playing standards can only be improved by working from the bottom up." Even capped international players still make elementary mistakes.

One of many mistakes he sims to eliminate is, for instance, that national league teams spend an hour training. It

1



#### Hamburg beaten

Fall at the last hurdle; Hamburg SV, were beaten 1-0 by Nottingham Forest (England) n the final of the European football cup in Madrid, Here, Forest goalkeeper Shilton moves to stop a shot with Hamburg's Milewaki up in attack, Hamburg dominated most of the game, building attack after attack, but the defence of the English team held out after Robertson had put them ahead in the first half, consists of 15 minutes' basket practice US players suffer from what can only be

and 45 minutes' play. Wasted time, he reckons, and a crying shame, since Germans often have the right build for basketball. But there is

iosliga clubs tend to imagine. It cannot simply be a case of hiring a US coach and a US goal-scoring ace and hitting the high road to championship

no sure-fire recipe for success, as Bun-

"The imaginary compulsion to deliver the goods is too much of a strain, Many

described as culture shock, feel homesick and have difficulty getting to make themselves understood.

They often fly back home as suddenly as they came, Schofield is chary of great expectations. "Ambitious yes," he says, "but it must still be fun."

Europe is a beautiful continent and basketball is first and foremost an aesthetic game, he feels, and that's how he Stephan Balz

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 24 May 1980)

#### New star in the women's tennis firmament

lmost exactly a year ago tennis offi-A cials were dumbfounded by the news that Bettina Bunge, an unknown teenager, had disposed of No. 3 seed Katia Ebbinghaus in straight sets in the first round of the Berlin Open.

They were even more surprised to learn that Miss Bunge, who lives in Miami, held a German passport. But they took prompt action.

Helga Masthoff, the outstanding postwar player, had just retired, but Sylvia Hanika from Munich looked a promising successor and she and Bettina Bunge could lay the groundwork of a fine women's team.

Fräulein Bunge was born in Adliswil, Switzerland, in 1963, grew up in Lima, Poru, and has lived with her parents in Miami for the past two years.

For the past year she has played only tennis. West German chief coach Schonbom held initial talks with her mother the Branch Open in Paris

He and her father signed a 12-month contract committing Bettina to three weeks training and taking part in the Berlin Federation Cup over Whitsun 1980. In return she was to be paid DM15,000, plus expenses and a return air ticket.
Har rise has been meteoric. She is

now ranked the world's No. 26 computer seed, which makes her an established player. Her tennis is refreshing and looks like child's play in comparison with the obvious affort puts in by kay, Tracy Austin.

She seems to stroll through life games in an easy-going maining cong up to the her and showing sure tall fense as she scores some specisocilly points.

Yet she took her first real tennis lessons only last spring. Before she came



Bettine Bunge

over to Europe last year her father sent her to Pancho Segura in California to learn the ropes.

It was a one-week course costing \$ 5,000. Bettina had never been on anything like the three-week training course that led up to her Federation Cup appearance in Berlin.

One morning when coach Schönborn began with symmetries and fitness training she candidly admitted she had never done anything of the kind before.

She was not at her ease in the spotlight of her first games for Germany, but in the 2-1 against Sapin she beat Monica Alvarez-Mon 6-4, 6-2, while in the doubles she and Sylvia Hanika beat Perem and Pelon 6-3, 6-2.

Hans-Jürgen Pohmenn ween all the par (Die Well, 22 May 1980)

#### Building collapses during meeting

One person was killed and five injured when the Berlin Congress Hall fell in during a meeting. The 120 delegates the roof collapsed. Police said structural fatigue had apparently caused a upport to buckle. Left is the building as it was. It had become an architectural landmark in Berlin.

(Photos: dps, Sven Simo)



Clay Crucibles Graphite Crucibies Assay Material Centrifugal Casting Crucibles Heatless Discs HILO®

P. O. Box 1110 · 3432 Grossalfrierode · West Germany

#### LIT AND A SAME THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART The months of the second or emal roug on he 自然 (200 美) (1) · 使激烈的 Wet lugar to

scaped unhurt when about a third of